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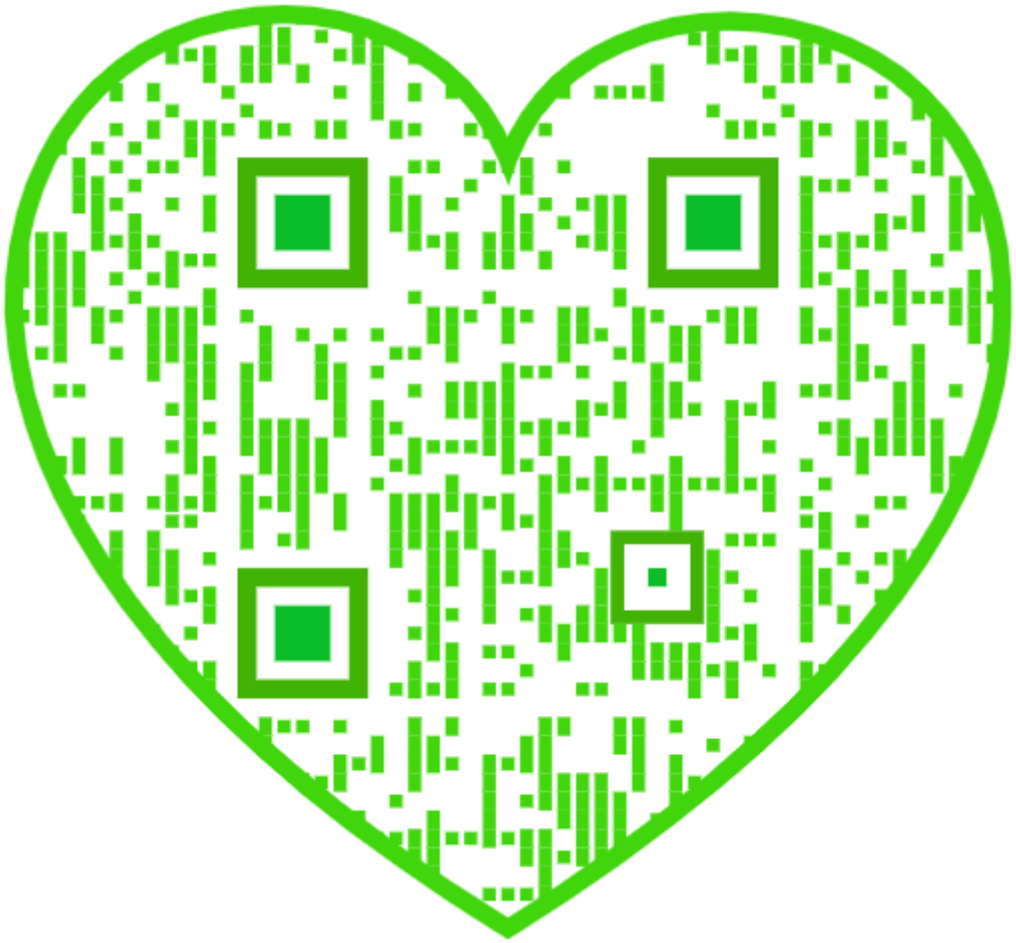

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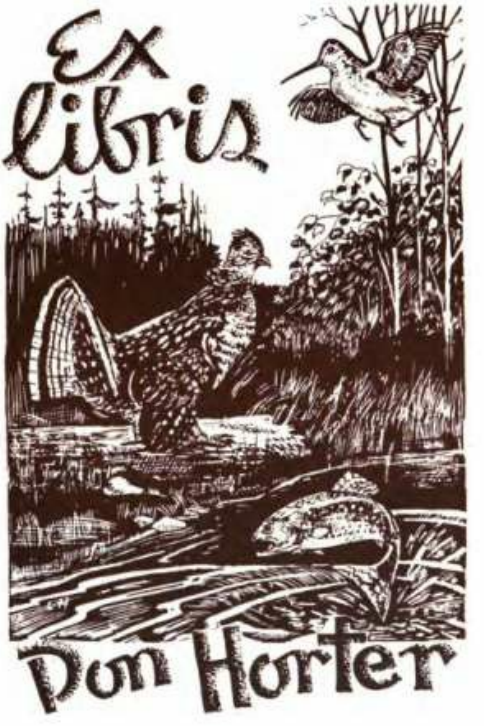

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"Our Saviour chose simple fishermen *** St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew and St. James, whom he inspired. *** He never reproved these for their employment or calling as he did scribes and money-changers."—IZAAK WALTON.

The Compleat Angler, 1653.

"I am the wiser in respect to all knowledge and the better qualified for all fortunes for knowing that there is a minnow in that brook."

—THOREAU.

"Let us make the best of the time yet allotted to us and regain what of youth is possible—let us go a-fishing."—ANDREW LANG.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

A HANDBOOK OF THE HAUNTS AND HABITS OF THE POPULAR GAME FISHES, INLAND AND MARINE

WITH THEIR PORTRAITS AND AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF OVER FOURTEEN HUNDRED LOCAL NAMES

A RECORD OF THE FAVORITE BAITS, RODS AND TACKLE OF THE EXPERT ANGLER

AND A SUMMARY OF THE FISHING RESORTS

By

CHARLES BRADFORD

Author of "The Determined Angler," "The Angler's Secret," "The Wildfowlers," Etc.

"I may, peradventure, give you some instructions that may be of use even in your own rivers."—Charles Cotton. The Compleat Angler, 1676.

The Nassau Press

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Charles Bradford

tHE ANGLER

"Anglers. • • • • men of mild, and sweet, and peaceful spirits. Moses and the Prophet Amos were both Anglers." Izaak Walton.

Trout Fishing in the Ounnison River, near Cebolla, Colorado.

" What a man brings home in his heart after fishing is of more account than what he brings in his basket." W.J. Long.

HE Angler represents the highest order of fisherman.

All anglers are fishermen, but all fishermen are not anglers.

There is the same distinction in the angler and the fisherman

as there is in the horseman and the jockey, and the yachtsman and the sailor.

As some one has said before, there is no commercial side to angling. It is a noble, recreative pastime, indulged in by those who value the pursuit as much as they value the |;ame.

The angler never judges his day by the size of his creel, while the mere fisherman always does so. It's quality with the angler, quantity with the ordinary fisherman.

There are many kinds of anglers and many kinds of angling; so are there many kinds of fishermen and many ways to go fishing, but, setting aside the savage who fishes with a spear and the Japanese who have birds (cormorants) fish for them, generally speaking, there are but two common forms of fishing and three kinds of fishermen.

The two common forms of fishing are represented in fishing with the hook and line, and nshing with the net, and the three general classes of fishermen are represented in the angler, the net fisherman and the hand-line fisher— the angler, the fisherman and the fisher.

The angler fishes with gentle tackle—appropriate rod, reel, line and hook—for the natural pleasure he finds in the day and pursuit as well as in the capture of the fish; the fisherman drags his net for his living, and the fisher plys

his hand-line for the pure love of slaughter, or because he imagines praise in fishing is acquired by the biggest basket.

The net fisherman is not as noble as the angler because his present-day pursuit depletes the waters, while the angler, though he, too, takes fishes, protects and multiplies the finny tribes; but this same net fisherman is no worse than the ungentle hand-line fisher, who brags of his tubful and barrelfid, and, in the opinion of many wise judges, of the two, the fisher is the more destructive.

Net fishing and the net fisherman have not always been in contempt. It is only in these days of glory in the greed for gold that the pursuit has been degraded, and, with the fast-multiplying laws of restriction and man's awakenr ing to the necessity of protecting and propagating our food fishes, it is quite probable that net fishing will be so regulated as to command praise in place of reproof for the netter.

There are many net fishermen and market-fish dealers who are foremost m the effort to mend the wavs and means of the trade—highly respected gentlemen ana honest business men whose voices are As loud against destructive methods and whose assistance toward protection and propagation is as great as any anti-netting class in the world.

Remember ye:

The Old Testament teaches fishing with both seine and line.

Another View of the Gunnison River, near Cebolla, Colorado.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

Fly Fishing for Trout in the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River, near Lake City, Colorado.

The best of the Apostles—Peter, Andrew, James and John—were fishermen.

And Jesus loved fishermen, and associated with them more than with any other class of men.

"He began to teach by the seaside."

"He entered into a boat."

"He was in the stem of the boat, asleep."

"His disciples were fishermen."

•'His best friends were fishermen."

"His pulpit was a fishing boat, or the shore of a lake."

"He fed the people on fish when they were hungry."

"He was always near the water to cheer and comfort those who followed it."

The first authentic mention of the angler is in the book of Job, B. C. 1520 (xii, 1 and 2).

Archimedes built a house boat or fallery for Hiero of Syracuse which had a fish pond in the bow, from which the owner and his guests could take live fishes.

Izaak Walton tells of the angling exploits of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, and Sir Humphrey Davy declares Trojan was an angler. Plutarch's account of Anthony's fishing and description of the numerous paintings on the walls of the houses of Pompeii, and Oppian's book on fishing attest the antiquity of the angle.

Fly-fishing was first mentioned by Aelian,who flourished A.D. 225. He describes a species oi trout and the dressing of an artificial fly.

In 1496, Wynkyn de Worde, assistant to William Cax-ton, the first printer of a book in England, added the printed treatise on "Fysshinge with an Angle" to the second edition

of **The Book of St. Albans by Dame Juliana Barnes, who is by many writers credited with the authorship, but the writer of this treatise is really unknown.

Since these days of old the angler and angling have been favorite subjects of the most famous of poets, painters and philosophers, and the world's greatest men have been proud to be numbered among the craft.

Frank Forester declared the angler "could not possibly be of an unkind, ungentle, or unmanly nature," and years and men have proven this to be true.

Shakespeare, our greatest poet, was an angler.

Izaak Walton, one or the world's most religious thinkers, wrote "The Compleat Angler," a single first-edition volume of which was sold recently for six thousands of dollars!

Daniel Webster, John James Audubon, Henry D. Thoreau, Alexander Wilson, Henry William Herbert, and thousands of other noble men, including George Washington, the father of oilr country, gently "dropped their lines in pleasant places," and, and—"go thou and do likewise," brother.

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Photo, by L. F. Brown

ANQLINQ FOR BROOK TROUT

FRESH WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS

Alewife: See Branch Herring and Inland Herring Allwife: See Branch Herring Atlantic Salmon

Bachelor! See Gmppie

Betnk Lick Bass;; See Strawbem^ Bags

Barbel; Sc« Chub Sucker

Bar Fish; See Strawb&rry Bass and YtsUow Bass

Bass, BEink Lick; Hec Strawberry Bass

Bas& BiR Black: See Big Mouth Black Bass

Bass, Big Fill; See Strawberry Bass

B&ss^ Big-Mouth; See Big-Mouth Blank Bass

Baas. Big Mouth Black

Bass, Black: See Bi^ Mouth and Small-Mouth Black Bass

6a^ Calico: See Strawberry Bass

Bass, Grass: See Strawberry Bass

Bass, (jreen: See Black Ba^

Baas, Jiimpinff: See Black Bass

Bass, Lake: See White Bass

Basss Large; See Big-Mouth Black Bass

Bass, Large Black; Bpc Bi^-M^^uth Black Bass

Bass. Lars^-Mouth: See Bsg-Mouth BLick Bass

Bass, Large-Mouth BSack: Si^ Big-Mrmth Black Bass

Bass, Leaping: St^t- Blaek Bass

Bass, Little; See Small Mouth Black Bass

Bass, Littlc-Moulh: See SnmU-Mouth Black Bass

Bass. Marsh: S*^- Black Bass

Bass, Mo&s; See BSack Bass

Bass, Night: See Black Bass

Bass, Oswego: See Big-Mo nth Black Bass

Bass, River; S*^2 Btai-k Bass

Bass Rock: Se« Rock Bass and Black Bass

Bass, Sihier: See Strawberry Bass

Basfi, Sloufih: Sco Bkck Bass

Bass, Snmll-Mouth; See SmalLMouth Black Bass

Bass, Small-Mouth Black

Bass, Spotted: See Black Bass

Bass, Strawberry

Bass, Striped Lake: See White Bass

Bass, White; Sec White Bass and Black Bass

Bass, Yellow

Bear Trout: See Lake Trfiut

Big-eyed Herring; Scl' Branch Herring

Big-fin Bass: See StrawVjerry Bass

Biff'Mouth: See Bifj-Mtmth Bbck Bass, Stmfish, and

Rock Bass Big-Mouth Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass Big'Mouth Black Bass Big-Mouth Buffalo; See Sycker Big.Mouth BufTato-Fi?>h; Sec Sucker Bitterhead; See Strawberry Bass Black Bass

Black Bass, Big: St»e Big^Mouth Black Bftss Black Bass, Big-Mouth

FRESH WATER FISHES

Black Bass, Large; See Big-Mouth Black Bass

Black Bass, Large-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass

Black Bass, Leaping: See Black Bass

Black Bass, Little: See Small-Mouth Black Bass

Black Bass, Little-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass

Black Bass. Small-Mouth

Black-Fin: See Blue-Fin Whitefish

Black-Fin Whitefish: See Blue-Fin Whitefish

Black Horse: See Sucker

Black Perch: See Black Bass

Black-spotted Sahnon Trout: See Sahnon Trout

Black-spotted Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout

Black-striped Minnow

Black Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and Lake

Tahoe Sahnon Trout Black War-Mouth: See Sunfish Blue-Back Salmon: See Pacific Salmon Blue-Back Trout: See Oquassa Trout Blue Bream: See Sunfish Blue Cat: See Catfish Blue-Fin Whitefish: See Whitefish Blue Pike: See Pike-Perch Blue Stmfish: See Stmfish Branch Herring: See Herring Bream: See Bream and Sunfish Bridge Perch: See Crappie Brim: See Sunfish

Bronze-Backer: See Small-Mouth Black Bass Brook Mullet: See Red Horse Sucker Brook Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel Brook Sucker: See Sucker Brook Trout: See Brook Trout and Rainbow Salmon

Trout Brown Salmon Trout Brown Trout: See Brown Salmon Trout Buffalo: See Sucker Btiffalo, Big-Mouth: See Sucker Buffalo-Fish: See Sucker Btiffalo Sucker: See Sucker

Bullhead: See Catfish Bull Trout: See Malma Trout

Calico Bass: See Strawberry Bass

Campbellite: See Crappie

Canada Sea Trout: See Greenland Trout

Carp: See Carp and Carp-Sucker

Carp, Gold

Carp. King

Carp, Leather

Carp, Mattapony: See Carp-Sucker

Carp, Mirrow: See King Carp

Carp, Saddle: See King Carp

Carp, Scale

Carp-Sucker, Ohio

Carp-Sucker, Susquehanna

Cat: See Catfish

Catfish

Chain Pickerel: See Pickerel

Channel Cat: See Catfish

Chewagh: See Mahna Trout

Chinquapin Perch: See Strawberry Bass and Crappie

Chiven: See Roach

Chovicha: See Pacific Salmon

Chub, River

Chub; See Chub, Black Bass, Dace, Roach, and Sucker

Chub Sucker: See Sucker

Cisco: See Lake Whitefish

Cod: See Lake Trout

FRESH WATER FISHES

Coho: Sec Pacific Salmon

Common Pickerel Sep. PitVcrel

Corninon Shad : See Shad

Copper-Nf>5ed Breara: See Sunfisb

CorporaAlcn: See I>ace

CorpoTiaJj See D^ice

Cousin Tmut; See Roach

Crappi&: See Crappie and Stmwbefry Bass

CriKk-Fiah : See Chuh Suckier

Cmakcf- Sec Lake Drum

Crocus: See Lake Drum

Croppie: See Crappie

Cut'lip Chub: See Chub

Dace: See Dace and Roach

DayChtib: See Chub

Dc« Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

Dollardee: See Sunfish

Dolly Varden Trout: See Malma Trout

Doree: See Pike-Perch

Dory See Pike-Perch

Drum: See Lake Drum

Eel

Ellwhoop: See Branch Herring

EUwife: See Branch Herring

Fall Fish: See Roach Fontinalis: See Brook Trout Fresh-Water Cod: See Lake Trout Fresh-Water Drum: See Lake Drum Frost-Fish: See Geneva Lake Whitefish

Gospereau: See Branch HemTij?

Gasptrgour Ste Lake I>nim and Big-Mouth Buffalo

Sucker Ga3per6t: See Branch Herring Geneva Lake Whitefish: See Whitefish GisEard Shad: Sec Mud Shad GogRle-Eye: See Rock Bass, Strawberry Bass, Crappie^

and Sunfish GoKEle-Eyed Perch: Sec Strawberry Bass GlaB&Bye: See Pike-Perch Gold Carp: See Carp

Gi^lden Salmon: See Rainbow SaJmon Trout Golden Shiner; See Brcaim Golden Trout: Set RainbdW Salmon Trout Gold Fish: See Gold C^rp Gorbu^cha Salman' See Pacific Salmon Gi:5urd-Seed; See Sucker Grass Bas: See Strawberry Bass Grass Pike: See Pike^Perch Grayling, Michigan Gravling, Montana Gray Perch; See Lake Drum Gray Pike: See Pike-Perth Gr^fi Bass: See Small-Mouth Black Bass Greenland

Trotit Gneen Perch: See Black Bass Green Pike: See Pike-Pertli Grey Perch: See Lake Drum Grey Pike; See Pike^Perch Ground Pike: See Pike Perch

Haddock: See Pacific Salmon Hair-Lip Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker Hairy-Back Shad: See Mud Shad Halibut-Steak: See Catfish

FRESH WATER FISHES

Hammer-Head Sucker: See Sucker

Hard-Head Salmon Trout: See Steel-Head Salmon Trout

Hard-Mouth Chub

Herring, Big-Eved: See Branch Herring

Herring, Branch

Herring, Inland

Herring, Michigan: See Lake Whitcfish

Herring, Moon-Eye: See Moon-Eye

Herring, Motmtain: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish

Herring: See Herring, Moon-Eye, Mud Shad, and Lake

Vmtefish Hickory Shad: See Mud Shad Hog Sucker: See Hammer-Head Sucker Holla Salmon: See Pacific Salmon Hone Salmon: See Pacific Salmon Hoopid: See Pacific Salmon Homed Dace: See Dace Homy-Head Chub: See Chub Horse-Fish: See Pike-Perch Humpback Pickerel: See Pickerel Humpback Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

Inconnu: See Whitefish Inland Herring: See Herring

iack: See Pike, Pickerel, and Pike-Perch ack Salmon: See Pike-Perch ewel Head: See Lake Drum ohn Demon: See Crappie umper: See Black Bass umping Bass: See Black Bass

Kansas River Salmon: See Kansas River Salmon Trout

Kansas River Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout

Kansas River Trout: See Kansas River Salmon Trout

Kay-ko: See Pacific Salmon

Keta Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

King Carp: See Carp

Kisutch Salmon: Seie Pacific Salmon

Ktla-why: See Pacific Salmon

Lake Bass: See White Bas5

Lake Drum: See Drum

Lake HLiring: See Laki? Whitefish

Lake Salmon: See Mackinaw Lake Trout

Lake Sh^irl: Sec Mud Shad and Red Horse Sucker

Lake Tahoe Salmon: See L^ke Taboe Salmon Trout

Lake TfthL>e Salmcm Trout l Soe Salmon Trout

Lake Tahoe Trout: See Laki? Tahue Salmon Trout

Lake TriDut. Bear Trout

Lake Truut, Fresh-Water Cod

Lake Tn.^ut, Lake Salmon

Lake Tt-.mt, Lun^e

Lake Tf nit, Mackinaw

Lake Tr ut. Mucqua

Lake Tnut, Namavcvish

Lake Triat, Salmon Trout

Lake Tmuti See Malma Trout

Lake Trnut, Siscnwet

Lake Tim.it, Si^^kawitu

Lake T^...■^:1-. Tnnnr

Lake Trout, Tuladi

Lake Trout, Winnipiseogee

Lake Whitefish: See Whitefish

Lamplighter: See Strawberry Bass

Landlocked Salmon: See Atlantic Salmon

Large-Mouth Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass

FRESH WATER FISHES

Laige-Mouth Black Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass

Leather Carp: See Carp

Leather-sided Minnow: See Chub

Le Kai: See Pacific Salmon

Loch Leven Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout

Loch Leven Trout: See Loch Leven Salmon Trout

Long Island Pickerel: See Pickerel

Lost Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

Lunge: See Lake Trout

Mackinaw Lake Trout: See Lake Trout

Mackinaw Trout: See Mackinaw Lake Trout

Maleshaganoy: See Lake Drum

Malma Trout: See Trout

Marsh Bass: See Black Bass

Mascalonge: See Muskellimge

Maskalonge: See Muskellimge

Maskinonge: See Muskellunge

Mattapony Carp: See Carp-Sucker

May Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker

Menawe: See Minnow

Menomonee Whitefish: See Whitefish

Michigan Herring: See Lake Whitefish

Minnie: See Minnow and Shiner

Minnow, Leather-sided: See Chub

Minnow: See Minnow, Chub, and Shiner

Mirrow Carp: See King Carp

Missouri Sucker: See Black Horse Sucker

Mongrel Whitefish: See Whitefish

Moon-Eye

Moon-Eye Herring: See Moon-Eye

Moss Bass: See Black Bass

Mountain Herring: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish

Mountain Trout: See Small-Mouth Black Bass, Brook

Trout, and Rainbow Salmon Trout Mucqtia: See Lake Trout
Mud Shad: See Shad Mud Sucker: See Hammer-Head Sucker Mullet: See Chub and Red Horse Sucker
Mtiskellunge Musqtiaw: See Pacific Salmon

Namaycush: See Lake Trout

Negro Chub: See Chub

Nerka Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

New Light: See Crappie

Nisqually: See Pacific Salmon

Northern Crappie: See Strawberry Bass

Okow: See Pike-Perch Oquassa Trout: See Trout Oswego: See Big-Mouth Black Bass Oswego Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass Otiininnish: See Landlocked Salmon

Pacific Salmon: See Salmon

Pearchr See Small-Mouth Black Bass, Sunfish, and Lake

Drum Pe&rch, White: See Lake Drum PcTik; See Minnow Pptch. Black; Sw Black Bass Perchn Bridge; See Crapri^ perch, GtTggle-eyed r See Strawberry Bass Perth, GtiaVL Sec Lak^ Drum Perchn Green: See BJack BaeS Perch, Grey: See Lake Drum Perch. Hki;: Sec Pik-^-Perch

Pterch: See Percb (White and Yellow), Black Bass. Lake

Dnun, Ptke-Perch, and Sunliih Perch, Speckled; See Crappie Perch, White: See F^rch Perch, Yellow: See Perch and Blaek Eass Pescadito: Sec Chub

Fiekerel, Brook: Ste Lonjj Island Pickerel Pickerel. Chain

Pickerel, Common i See Chain Pickert:! Pickeneli, Humpback Pickerel, luck See Chain Pickerel Pickerel, Long Island Pickerel Trcmt: See Lon« Island Pickerel Pickerel, Trout; See Lorig Ifiland Pickerel Pike, Grmss: See Pike-Perch Pike, Gray: See Pike-Perth Pike, Green: See Pike-Perch Pike, Ground: See Pike-Perth Pike^Perch

Pike, Pond: &c Lon^ Island Pic-k^rel Pike: See Pike, Chub, and Pike^Percb Pike, Trout: See Long Island Pickerel Pike Trout: See Umfi Inland Pickerel Pike, Wall'Eytdr See Pike^Perch Pond Pike: See Lonf? bland Pickerel Preeetl: See Black sr«>ttod Salmon Troat Pumpkin-Seed: See Sunfish

Qualoch: See Pacific Salmon Qmll-back: See Carp-Sucker Quinnat Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

Rabbit-Mouth Siii:kef

Rainbow Salmon Trout

Rainbow Trrml: See Rainbow Salmon Trout

Razor Back: See Strawberry Bass

Red-bellied Bream: See Sunfish

Red-bellied Perch: Scd Sunfish

Red Breast: See Synfisb

Red Dace: See Shiner

Red Eye: See Ruck Bass

Rtd Fin: See Shiner

Red Fish: See Gold C^rp and Pacific Salmon

Red'headed Bream: See Sunfish

Red Horse; See Red Horse Sucker

Red Horse Sitcker

Red-sided Shiner: See Chub

Red-spC]tted Tn>ut: See Malma Trout

Rio Grande Salmon Trout

Rio Grand Trout; See Rio Grande Salmon Trout

River Bass: See Black Bass

River Chub

Roach: See Roach aiid Bream

Rock Bass: See Rock Bass and Black Bass

Rock Sunfish: See Rock Bass

Rocky Mountain Whitefish

Rotmdfish: See Rocky Moimtain Whitefish

Sac-a-lait: See Crappie

Saddle Carp: See Kmg Carp

Saibling: See Trout

Sail-Fish: See Carp-Sucker

Salmon, Atlantic

Salmon, Golden: See Rainbow Salmon Trout

Salmon, Holia: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Hone: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Hoopid: See Pacific Salmon

FRESH WATER FISHES

Salmon. Hump-back: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Jack: See Pike-Perch

Salmon, Kansas River: See Kansas River Salmon Trout

Salmon, Kay-ko: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Keta: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Kisutch: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Ktla-why: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Lake: See Mackinaw Lake Trout

Salmon, Lake Tahoe: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout

Salmon, Landlocked: 5ee_AtL-intii Salmon

Salnion^ he Kai: See Paciiic Sairnun

Salmon, Lost: See Pat'tfic Salmon

Salmon, Musquaw: Sse Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Nerkk: See Padfic Salmon

Salmon, Ni3quanjrr See Paeific Salmon

Salmonn Pacific

Salmon, Qualoch; See Padfit^ Sainton

Salmon^ Qniimat: See Pacific Salnntiu

Salmon^ Saw-quai: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Silver: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Skowitz: See Pacific SatmDn

Salmon Tn^ut, Black-Ftpotted

Salmon Trout, Kantsas Rivcr

Salmon Trout^ Loch Le ven

Salmon Tn:>ut, Rainbow

Salmon Troat. Rio Grande

Sanger: See Pike-Perch

Saw-quai: See Pasjific Salmon

Scale Carp

Scarlet Pish: See Gold Carp

Sea Cat: See CatftsK

Sea Trout: See Greenland Trout

Sebago Trout: See Landlocked Salmon

Shad, Common

Shad, Gizzard; See Mud Shad

Shad, Hairy'Back: Sec Mud Shad

Shad, Hickory L See Mud Shad

Shad, Lake: See Mud Sliad and Red Horse Sucker

Shad, Mud

Shad; See Shad, Crappie, and Inland Herring

Shad, Waiter: See Rocky Maun tain Whitefish

Shad, Winter: See Mud Shad

Sheepshead: See Lake Drum

Shcpawl: See Chub

Shiner

Shiner: See Bream, Chub, and Minnow

Shiner, Golden; See Bream

Shoemaker: See Black Horse Sucker

Silver Basa: See Strawberry Bas^

Silver Fish: See Gold Carp

Silver Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

Silver Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and Lake

Tahoe Salmon Trout StBckawitz: Sec Lake Traut Sificowet: See Lake Trout Skimback; See Carp-Sucker Skipjack: See Inland Herring Skowita: See Padfii: Salmon Slouch Ba^. See Black Bass Small-Moutb: See Small-Mouth Black Bass Small-Mnuth Bass: See Small Mouth Black Bass Small "Mouth Black Bass Spear-Pish: See Carp-Sucker Speckled Beauty: Ste Brook Trout Speckled Hen: See Black Bass Speckled Perch : See Crappie Speckled Trout: Sec Brook Trout, Rainbow Salmon

Trout, Malma Trout, etc.

Split-Mouth Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker

Split Tail: See Chyb

Spotted Baas: See Black Bass

Spottisd Beauty: Ser Brook Trout

Spotted Trout: See Brook Trout, etc.

Sprat: See Branch Herring

Steel'Hea4 Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout

Steel-Head Tmut; See Steel-Head Salmon Trout

Stone-Roller: See Hammer-Hcad Sucker

Stone-Toter ■ See Hammerhead Sucker

Strawberry Bass

Strawberry Perrrh: See Strawberry Bass

Striped Lake Bass: See White Bass

Stui^geon

Sucker, BiK-Mouth Buffalo

Sucker, Blatzk Horstt

Sucker, Hammer-Head

Sucker^ Hair-Lip: Stsc Rabbit-Mouth Sucker

Sucker. Hag: See Hammerhead Sucker

Sucker, Mav: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker

Sucker, Missouri: See Black Horse Sucker

Sucker^ Mud, See Hammerhead Sucker

Sucker, Rabbit-Mouth

Sucker, Red Horse

Suckerel: See Black Horse Sucker

Suck-Eye: See Pacific Salmon

Suk-keKb: See Pacific Salmon

Siinfish

Sun Perch: See. Sunfi^h

■Sunny: See. Sun fish

Susquehanna Carp; See Carp-Sucker

^'.vff^t ^11, kerr See Chtib Sucker

Tench

Thread Herring: See Mud Shad

Thunder-Pumper: See Lake Drum

Tin Mouth: See Crappie

Togue: See Lake Trout

Trout, Bear: See Lake Trout

Trout, Black-spotted Salmon

Trout, Blue-Back: See Oquassa Trout

Trout, Brook

Trout, Canada: See Greenland Trout

Trout, Canada Sea: See Greenland Trout

Trout, Cousin: See Roach

Trout, Dolly Varden: See Malma Trout

Trout, Fresh-Water Cod: See Lake Trout

Trout, Golden: See Rainbow Salmon Trout

Trout, Greenland

Trout, Hard-Head: See Steel-Head Salmon Trout

Trout, Kansas River: See Kansas River Salmon Trout

Trout, Lake

Trout, Lake Salmon: See Lake Trout

Trout, Lake Tahoe: See Lake Tahoe Salmon T} out

Trout, Loch Leven

Trout, L\mge: See Lake Trout

Trout, Mackinaw: See Mackinaw Lake Trout

Trout, Mackinaw Lake

Trout, Malma

Trout, Mountain: See Brook Trout, Small-Mouth Black

Bass, and Rainbow Salmon Trout Trout, Mucqua Lake: See Lake Trout Trout, Namaycush: See Lake Trout Trout, Namaycush Lake Trout: See Trout, Black Bass, Squeateague (Weakfish),

Roach, Landlocked Salmon, etc. Trout, Oquassa Trout, Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel

FRESH WATER FISHES

Trout Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel

Trout, Pike: See Long Island Pickerel

Trout Pike: See Long Island Pickerel

Trout, Rainbow: See Rainbow Salmon Trout

Trout, Rainbow Lake: See Rainbow Salmon Trout

Trout, Red-spotted: See Malma Trout

Trout, Rio Grande: See Rio Grande Salmon Trout

Trout, Rio Grande Salmon

Trout, Saibling

Trout, Salmon

Trout, Sea: See Greenland Trout

Trout, Silver: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and

Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout Trout, Sisckwitz: See Lake Trout Trout, Siscowet: See Lake Trout Trout, Togue: See Lake Trout Trout, Tuladi: See Lake Trout Trout, Waha Lake: See Waha Lake Salmon Trout Trout, Waha Lake Salmon Trout, Winnipiseogee: See Lake Trout

Walia Lake Salmon Trout

Wall-Eyc^ Sec Pike-POTuli

Wall-eyed Pike: See Pike-Perch

War-Mouth: See Rock Bass and Sunfish

Welshman: See Black Bass

Whitebait: See Branch Herring

White Ba-Bs: See White Bass and Small-Mouth Black

Bass Whitfi Git J Sc« Catfish White Catfij^h; See Catfish White-eyed Shad: See Mud Shad Whjtefish: See Whitefiah and Pacific Salmon Whiiefish. Geneva Lake Whitefish, Inconnu Whitefisbi Lake Whitefish, Mongrel Whitelish, Rockv Mountain White Perch r See Whit e Perch and Lake Drum Whit^ Salmon l See Pike-Perch and Pacific Salmon White Shad: See Shad White Sucker; See Brook Sucker Wininnish: Seti LandJocked Salmon Winnipiseogee Trout: See Lake Trout Winter Shad: See Mud Shad

Yellow Bass

Yellow Perch: See Yellow Perch and Black Bass

YeUow Pike: See Pike-Perch

SALT WATER PISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS

Alaska Pollock

Albicore: See Albicore. Striped Bonito« and Long-finned Txanny

African Pompano

Alcwife: See Branch Herring, Glut Herring, Pogy Herring, Rotind Pompano

Allwife: See Branch Herring

Amber-Fish

American Club-Pish: See Pogy Herring

American Sardine: See Pogy Herring

American Sole

Anchovy

Angel-Pish: See Moon-Pish

Atka Mackerel: See Yellow-Pish

Atlantic Herring

Banded Drum

Banded Rudder-Pish

Bank Cod: See Cod

Banner Pompano

Barb: See Kingfish

Barrel-Fish: See Black Rudder-Pish

Bass, Black Sea

Bass, Black: See Black Rockfish. Spotted Black Rock-fish, Sea Bass, and Cabrilla

Bass. Channel: See Red Drum

Bass, Little: See Little Croaker

Bass, Rock: See Sea Bass. Johnny Cabrilla, and Spotted Cabrilla

Bass, Sea: See Sea Bass and Squeteagtie

Bass, Streaked: See Striped Bass

Bass, Striped

Bass, White Sea: See Squeteague

Bastard Cod: See Cultus Cod

Bastard Snapper: See Mangrove Snapper

Bat, Sea: See Sea Robin

Bay Alewife: See Pogy Herring

Beigall: See Chogset

Beshow: See Be^ow and Alaska Pollock

Big-Eye: See Chub Mackerel

Big-Eyed Herring: See Big-Eyed Herring amd Branch Herring

Big-eyed Mullet: See Striped Mullet

Biggey-Head: See Drummer

BrnTPish

Black and Yellow Garrupa

Black-banded Rockfish

Black Bass: See Black Rockfish, Spotted Black Rockfish. and Sea Bass

Black Biter: See Cod

Black Cod: See Beshow

Black Drum

Blackfish: See Tautog and Sea Bass

Blackfish, Rock

SALT WATER FISHES

Black Grouper

Black Grunt

Black Harry: See Sea Bass

Black MuUet: See Kingfish

Black Perch: See Flasher

Black Rockfish: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black

Rockfish Black Roncador: See Red Croaker Black Rudder-Fish Black Sea Bass

Black Snapper: See Cod ajid Gray Snapper Blacksmith

Black Tripple-Tail: See Flasher Black WiU: See Sea Bass Blow-Fish: See Puff-Fi»h Blue-Back: See Glut Herring Blue Cod: See Cultus Cod

Blueiish: See Bluefish, Sea Bass, and Squeteague Bluefish Mununichog: See Striped Mullet Bluefish, Voting Blue Parrot-Fish

Blunt-nosed Shiner: See Horse-Fish Boccac: See Boccacio Boccacio

Boccalao; See Scamp Grouper Bone-Fish J See Lady-Fish

Bonito: See Botiito, AlbJcone, Cbbia, and Medregal Bonito, Pacific Bonito. Striped Bony-Fish: See Poev Herring Boregat: See Rock Trout Borgata: See Rock Trout

Brarkish Water Qitfish^ See Gaff-Topsail Catfish Brail; Sec Summer Floynder Branch Herring Bream: SeaRasefish Bream, Sea' See Shecpshf^d Brill: See Summer Fbunder Brown Cod: See Cod Bmwn Rockfish

Brown Snapper: See Red Grouper Buffalo Cod- See CnltuB Cod Buffalo Tack r See Jurel Bug-Piah: See Fogy Herring Bughead: See Pogy Herring BuK'&had: See Po^ry Herring Bull Mackerel: See Chub Mackerel Bunker; See Po^ Herring Butte r-Fiah ButterfishH Humpbacked: See Horse-Fish

Cabezon: See Drummer

Cabrilla

Cabrilla, Johnny

Cabrilla, Spotted

California Hake

California Pompano

California Sardme

Cat: See Catfish

Catfish

Catfish, Brackish Water: See GafiE-Topsail Catfish

Catfish, Gaff-Topsail

Cat, Sea: See Catfish

Cat Thrasher: See Glut Herring

Candle-Fish: See Beshow

Carcane: See Albicore

Cavsdly

Cavally, Goggle-eyed

Cavasina: See Amber-Piah

Cero: See Bfackerel

Channel Bass: See Red Drum

Checutts: See Squetea^ue

Chema: See Red Grouper

Chickwick: See Squeteague

Christmas Pish: See Smooth Flounder

Christmas Flounder: See Smooth Flounder

Chogset

Chopa Blanca: See Spot

Chub: See Spot

Chub Croaker

Chub-Fish« American: See Pogy Herring

Chub Bfackerel

Cicharra: See G^sle-eyed Cavally

Cigar-Pish: See Round Robin

Clam Cod: See Cod

Coal-Pish: See Cobiaand Pollock

Cobia

Cod

Cod Bank: See Cod

Cod Bastard: See Cultus Cod

Cod Black: See Beshow

Cod Blue: See Cultus Cod

Cod Brown: See Cod

Cod Buffalo: See Cultus Cod

Cod. Clam: See Cod

Cod. Cultus

Cod Deep-Water: See Cod

Cod. George's: See Cod

Cod Herring: See Cod

Cod Inshore: See Cod

Cod. Jack Tom: See Boccacio

Cod. Lockee: See Cabrilla

Cod, Night: See Cod

Cod. Pasttire School: See Cod

Cod, Pine-Trec: See Cod

Cod, Red: See Cod

Cod Red Rock: See Orange Rockfish

Cod Rock: See Cod Garrupa, Gamita. Yellow-Tail

Rockfish, and Rock Trout Cod, School: See Cod Cod Shad School: See Cod Cod Shoal-Water: See Cod Cod Shore: See Cod Cod Squid School: See Cod Cod Worm: See Cod

Codfish: See Cod and Black and Yellow Garrupa Cognard: See Little Croaker Cojinua: See Jurel Common Flotmder

Common Mackerel •

Common Shad Coney Grouper Corsair

Corsair, Spotted Cow-Pilot: See Sergeant-Major Crab-Eater: See Cobia Croaker Croaker, Chub Croaker, Little Croaker, Red Croaker, Snorer Croaker, Yellow-tailed Crocus: See Croaker Cuba Jtirel

Cubby-Yew: See Cobia Cultus Cod

SALT WATER FISHES

Gunner: See Chogset

Cusk

Cutlass-Pish

Dab, Mud: See Common Flounder

Dab, Rough: See Rusty Flounder

Dab, Sand: See Rusty Flounder

Daddy Sculpin: See Sea Robin

Daylight: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Deep-Sea Fknmder: See Pole Ploimder and Halibut

Deep-Water Cod: See Cod

Deep-Water Sculpin: See Sea Raven

Dial: See Spotted Sand Flotmder

Dollar Fish: See Butter-Fish

Dolphin

Drum, Banded

Drum, Black

Dnmi, Little: See Banded Drum

Dnrni, Red

Drum, Sea: See Black Drum

Drum, Young: See Banded Drum

Drummer

Easter Mackerel: See Tinker Mackerel

Eel

Eel. Silver: See Cutlass Fish

Eel-Back: See Smooth Flotmder

EUwhoop: See Branch Herring

EUwife: See Branch Herring

English Herring: See Glut Herring

Fair Maid: See Scuppaug

Fat-Back: See Fogy Herring and Striped Mullet

Fat-Head: See Red-Fish

Finnan Haddies: See Haddock

Flannel Mouth: See Red-Mouth Grunt

Flasher

Flat-Fiah: Sec Common Flounder and Halibut

Fle^-colored Gamipa

FUaumr See Oranjie Rockfish

Flag, Spanish

Flounder, Chmtmas: S«b Smooth Flotmder

Flounder, Common

Flounder^ Deep-Sea: See Pole Flotmder, and Halibut

Flounder, Four-spotted

Flounder, Pole

Flounder, Rusty

Flounder. Smooth

Flounder, Spotted Sand

Flounder, Summer

Flounder, Waterr See Spotted Sand Flounder

Flounder, Wintefr Stse Common Flounder

Fluke' See Summer Flo^undor

Fly-Fish

Flying Gurnard: See Sea Robin

Fool Fish: See Smooth Flounder

Forerunner Shad: See Hickory Shad

Four-spotted Flounder

Fresh Water Tailor: See Hickory Shad

Frigate Mackerel

Gaff-Topsail Catfish

Gall-Topsail: See Banner Pompano

Garibaldi

Gamipa: See Grass Rockfish

Garrupa, Black and Yellow

Gamipa, Flesh-Colored

Garrupa, Green

SALT WAT£R FISHES

Garrupa, Red

Gamita, Speckled

GaspeWkt: See Branch Herring

Gaspereau: See Branch Herring

George's Cod: See Cod

George's Fish: See Cod

Giant Herring: See Tarptim

Gizzard Shad: See Mud Shad

Glut Herring

Goggle-eyed Cavally

Goggle-eyed Jack: See Goffile-eyed Cavally

Goggler: See Gc^le-eyed Cavally

Gold-Pish: See Garibaldi

Goody: See Spot

Grand Ecaille: See Tarpum

Grandykye: See Tarpum

Grass Rockfish

Gray Snapper

Greenfish: See Bluefish

Green Garrupa

Green-Head: See Striped Bass

Greenland Turbot

Green Rockfish: See Green Garrupa and Yellow-Tail

Rockfish Green-Tail: See Pogy Herring Grotmd Tender: See Cod Groundkeeper: See Cod Grouper, Black Grouper, Coney Grouper, Red Grouper, Scamp Grouper, Spotted

Grouper: oee also Grotmer, Plasher, and Cod Grubber: See Lady-Pish Grubby: See Sea Robin Grunt, Black Grunt, Red-Mouth Grunter: See Sea Robin Gudgeon: See Killyfish Gurnard, Plying: See Sea Robin

Haddock

Hairy-Back Shad: See Mud Shad

Hake: See Hake and Kingfish

Hake, California

Hake, Old English: See Hake

Hake. Silver

Hake, Squirrel: See Hake

Hake. White: See Hake

Halibut

Hannahills: See Sea Bass

Hard-Head: See Pogy Herring

Hard-Head Shad: See Pogy Herring

Hard-Tail: See Jurel

Harvest-Fish: See Harvest-Fish and Butter-Fish

Hemdurgan: See Rosefish

Herring, Atlantic

Herring, Big-Eyed

Herring, Branch

Herring Cod: See Cod

Herring, English: See Glut Herring

Herring Fish: See Cod

Herring, Giant: See Tarptim

Herring, Glut

Herring, Long Island: See Hickory Shad

Herring, Pacific

Herring, Pogy

Herring, Staten Island: See Hickory Shad

Herrinfir. Thread: See Mud Shad Herring, Wall-exed: See Branch Herring Hickory Shad: See Hickory Shad and Mud Shad Hicks: See Hickory Shad Hind: See Spotted Grouper Hog Choker: See American Sole Hog-Fish: See Hog-Pish and Grunt Horse Crevall^: Sec Cavally and Jurel Horse-eyed Jack: Sec Goggle-eyed Cavally

Horse-Head: See Silver Moon-Pish

Horse Mackerel: See Horse Mackerel. Beshow, Bluefish,

California Hake, Big-Eyed Herring, and Scad Humpbacked Butterfish: See Horse-Pish

Inshore Cod: See Cod

ack: See Jurel

ack-Pish: See Amber-Pish, and Jurel

ack, Goggle-eyed: See Goggle-Eyed Cavally

ack, Horse-eyed: See Cavally

ack Tom Cod: See Boccado , ew-Pish: See Black Sea Bass and Tarxnun , ew-Pish, Warsaw: See Black Grouper , ohn Davy: See Rosefish

bhnny: See Drummer

fohnny Cabrilla

orobado: Sec Horse-Fish

umping Mullet: See Striped Mullet

urel

urel, Cuba

Kelp-Pish

Kelp Salmon: Sec Cabrilla

Kime: See Killyfish

KiUyfish

King Cero: See Spotted Cero Mackerol

Kingfish

Kyauk: See Glut Herring

Lady-Fish

Lafayette: See Spot

Lake Shad: See Mud Shad

Lawyer, Sea: Sec Gray Snapper

Leather-Jacket

Ling: See Cttlttis Cod and Hake

LitUe Bass: See Little Croaker

Little Croaker

Little Drum: Sec Banded Drum

Lockee Cod: See Cabrilla

Log-Pish: See Black Rudder-Fish

Long-Pinned Tunny

Long Island Herring: See Hickory Shad

Look-Down: See Silver Moon-Fish

Mackerel: See Mackerel, Albicore, Bluefish. and Young

Bluefish Mackerel Atka: See Yellow-Fish MackErel BuU: See Chub Mackerel Mackerel. Chub KockerelH Common

Mackerel. Eftster: See Tinker Mackerel Mackerel Frigate ^, ^ ,

Hocloerel Horse: See Horse Mackerel, Beshow, Bluefish,

and C^Ufomia Elake M^Lkerel, Silver Cero MackereL Skip: Sec Yotmg Bluefish Mackerel, Snapping; See Yotmg Bluefish

Mackerel, Spanish: See Spanish Mackerel and Bonito

Mackerel, Spanish Monterey

Mackerel. Spike: See Conunon Mackerel

Mackerel, Spotted Cero

Mackerel Tinker: See Tinker Mackerel and Common

Mackerel Mackerel. Yellow: See Jurel Mademoiselle: See Yellow-Tail Mangrove Snapper: See Mangrove Snapper and Pensa-

cola Snapper Margate-Pish: See Red-Mouth Grunt Marshbunker: See Pogy Herring Masooka: See Spot Matlowacca: See Hickory Shad Medregal

Menhaden: See Pogy Herring Merluccio: See Caluomia Hake Merou: See Boccado Minny: See Surf-Fish Mink. Sea: See Kingfish Moharra: See Surf-Pish Moon-Pish: See Moon-Pish and Horse-Pish Moon-Pish, Silver Mossbtmker: See Pogy Herring Mud Dab: See Common Plotmder Mud Shad

Mullet: See Mullet and Kingfish Mtdlet, Big-eyed: See Striped Mullet Mullet, Jumping: See Striped Mullet Mtdlet, Sand: See Striped Mullet Mullet, Silver

Mtdlet, Snip-nosed: See Black Rudder-Pish Mtdlet, Striped Mummichog: See Killyfish Mummichog, Bluefish: See Striped Mullet Mummie: See Killyfish

Negro-Pish: See Common Plounder Night Cod: See Cod

Ocean Trout: See Pogy Herring Old English Hake: See Hake Orange Rockfish

Pacific Bonito

Pacific Herring

Parrot-Pish, Blue

Pasture School Cod: See Cod

Pensacola Snapper

Perch: See Surf-Pish

Perch, Black: See Flasher

Perch, Red: See Garibaldi and Rosefish

Perch, Silver: See Yellow-Tail

Perch, White-

Permit: See African Pompano

Pesce Pr^tre: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black

Rockfish Pesce-Vermiglia: See Vermilion Pish Pescerey: See Senorita-Pish Pig-Pish: See Red-Mouth Grunt Piker: See Cod Pilcher: See Pogy Herring Pilot-Fish

Pine-Tree Cod: See Cod Plaice: See Summer Flounder Poghaden: See Posy Herring Pogie: See Pogy Herring Pogy: See Pogy Herring

SALT WATER FISHES

Pogy Herring

Pole Flounder

Pollock

Pollock. Alaska

Pompano

Pompano, African

Pompano, Banner

Pompano, California

Pompano, Rotmd

Pompano, Shore: See Round Pompano

Pookagan: See Pogy Herring

Porgee: See Moon-Pish and Surf-Fish

Porgee, Three-tailed: See Moon-Pish

Porgy: See Scuppaug, Moon-Fish, and Surf Pish

Priest-Fish: See Black Rockfish

Puckermouth: See Stimmer Flotmder

Puff-Fish

Pug-nosed Shiner: See Horse-Fish

Pumpkin-Seed: See Butter-Fish

Quaddy Salmon: See Pollock Queennsh: See Kingfish Queen Rockfish

Rabbit-Fish: See Puff-Fish

Rasher

Ravaljo: See Revallia

Havallta

Red Alaska Rockfish

Red-bellied Snapper; See Red Gtooper

Red Cod: See Cod

Red Cro&ker

Red Dnim

Red-Fish

Red Gamipa

Red Grouper

Red'Mouth Grunt

Red Petiih: See Garibaldi and Rosefish

Red Rock^Cod: See OranRC Ri^ckfish

Red Rwkfish; See Red Rockfish and Orange Rockfish

Red Snapper

Reina: See Queen Rockfish

Revallie: See Rcvallia

Roach: See Spot

Robaki: See Rax-allia

Rock: See Striped Basig

Rock BassT See Sea BasSr Johnny Catsrilla, and Spotted

Cabrilla Rock Bkckfish Rock Cod: See Cod, Garrupa, Garruta, Yellow-Tail

Rockfish, and Rock Trout Rock Fish' See Rotkfish, Striped Bass, Garrupa, and

Gmuper Rockfish. Bkck: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black

Rockfish Rockfish, Black-bauded Rockfigbn Brown Rockfish. Grass Rockfish, Green: See Yellow-^Ttail Rockfish, and Green

Garrupa Rockfish. Orange Rockfish. Qu^en

Rockfish, Red: See Red RocT^ah and Orange Rockfish
Rockfish, Red Alaska Rockfish. Sprptted Black Rockfish, Widow Rockfish. Yellow-backed Rockfiih. Yellow. Ttul

Rocklins: See Cod

Rock Salmon: See Amber Fish

Rock Toad-Pish: See Sea Raven

Rock Trout

Roncador: See Croaker

Roncador. Black: See Red Croaker

Ronco: See Croaker

Ronco Grande: See Black Grunt

Rosefish

Rough Dab: See Rusty Flounder

Rotmd Pompano

Rotmd Robin

Rudder-Pish, Banded

Rudder-Pish, Black

Runner

Rtisty Plounder

Scibrt-Fiah: See Cutlass-Fbh

Sailor's Choice: Se« Red-Mouth Grunt and Scupi>aug

Salmon. Kelp: See Cabrilla

Salmon, Ouaddyr See Prjllock

Salmon, Scs.: See Pollock

Salmon; See Squetea^e

Salmon Trout: Sc« Squetea^ue

Salmon, White: See Xmber-^ish

Salpar See Dntmmer

Sand Dab: See Rustv Flounder

Sand Mtillet: See Striped Mullet

Salt Water T&ik]r: See Bluefi^h

Sardine: See Sardine and Anchovy

Sardine, American; See Pogy Herrittff

Sardine^ CallifomiEL

Sardina: See Califomia Sardine

Savanilla: See Tarpimi

Save^a: See Potj' Herring

Saw-Belly See Glut Hen-ing_

Scabbard'Fish: See Cutlass-Fisb

Scad

Scamp Grouper

School Did I S^-e Oid

ScDodled Skulljoe: See Haddock

Scorpene

Sccjrpion: See Scorpcne

Scrod; See Cod

Scrode: See Cod

Sculpin: See Sconpene

Sculpin, Daddy: Sec Sea Robin

Sculpin, Deep-Water; See Sea Raven

Scup: See Scuppauff

Scuppaug

Sea Bass: See Sea Bass and Squeteague

Sea Bat: See Sea Robin

Sea Bream: See Sheepshead

Sea Cat: See Gaflf-Topsail Catfish

Sea Drum: See Black Drum

Sea Lawyer: See Gray Snapper

Sea Mink: See Kingfish

Sea Porgy: See Scuppaug

Sea Rabbit: See Pufl^PiSk

Sea Raven

Sea Robin

Sea Salmon: See Pollock

Sea Trout: See Squeteague

Senorita-Pish

Seigeant-Pish: See Cobia

Seigeant-Maipr

Shad, Bug: See Pogy Herring

SALT WATER FISHES

Shad^ Ccnninoit

Slnad Forcmnnpr: Set Hicktary Shad

Shad, CHizard: See Mu4 Shad

Shad. Hairy-Bat::k: Sec Mud Shad

Shad, Hard' Head r Sere Poify Herring

Shad, Hii;kpry; See Hickory Shad and Mud Shad

Shad. Lake: See Mud Shad

Shad. Mnd

Shad-School Cod: See Old

Shad Tailor r See Hickory Shad

Shad, White; See Cr^mmon Shad

Shad, White-eved: See Mud Shad

Shad Winter- See Mud Shad

Shad Yellow-Tail; Sec Pogy HemoB

Shfldine: See Pogy Herring

Shark's Valet; See Pilot Fish

She Cults: See Souetcague

Shefcpshead: See Sheepghead. Butterfish, and Rcd-Pish

Sheepshead Three-Tail: See Moon-Fisli

Shiner: See Pogy Herring

Shiner. Blunt-nosed: See Hcirse-Piah

Shiner. Pug nosed: See Horse-Fish

Shoal-Water Cod See Cod

Shoemaker; See Runner

Shore Cod: See Cod

Shore Pompano; See Round Pompsano

Silver CeTT3: See Mackerel

Silver Eel r See Cutlass Pish

Silver-Fish; Sec Tarpum

Silver Hake

Silver King; See Tarpum

Silver Moon-Fish

Silver Mullet

Silver Perch: See Yellow-Tail

Silver Sides: See Tarpum

Silver-spotted Tunny

Skipjack: Sec Blue fish, Bonito. ButUT-Fish, Rtmner,

jureL and Leather-Jacket Skip Mackerel .. See Young Blueiislh Skulljfie See Haddock Slippery Dick: See Bine Parrot-Fish Smelt

Smooth Flounder

Snapper, Bastard ■ See Manjzroye Snapper Snapper, Black: See Cod and Gray Snapper Snapper, Brown: See Red Grouper Snap^jtT. Gray Snappert Mangrove: See Mangrove Snapper and Pensa-

Cfjla Snapper Snapper^ Pensacula Snapper, Red

Snapper. Red-bellied: See Red Grouper Snapper: See Young Bluefis^h and Rosefish Snapping Mackerel: See Young Bluefish Snip nosed Mullet: See Black Rudder-Fish Snook: See Cobia and Ravallia Snorer Croaker Sqle. American Spjide-Fishr See MiMn-Fish Spanish Flag

Spanish Mackerel: See Spanish Mackerel and Bonito Spanish Monterey Mackerel Sporada: See Surf-Fiish Spear-Fish: See Bill-Fish Spearing: See Ancho^'y Speckled Gftiruta

Spdke Mackerel; See Common Macken&l Spot

SALT WATER FISHES

Spotted Black Rockfish

Spotted Cabrilla

Spotted Cero: See Uackerel

Spotted Corsair

Six>tted Grouper

Spotted Sand Pk>under

Spotted Trout: See S^ueteague

Sprat: See Glut Herring

Sprat Whitebcut: See Branch Herring

Squeteague

Squid Hound: See Striped Bass

Squid School Cod: See Cod

Squirrel-Pish: See Squirrel Pish and Red-Mouth Grunt

Squirrel Hake: See Hake

Squit: See Squeateague

Star-Pish: See Butter-Pish

Starling: See Rock Trout

Staten Island Herring: See Hickory Shad

Streaked Bass: See Striped Bass

Striped Bass

Striped Bonito

Striped Pish: See Yellow-Pish

Striped Mullet

Stuxgeon

Suckermang: See Squeteague

Surf-Pish

Stimmer Plounder

Stmfish: See Horse-Pish

Stm Dial: See Spotted Sand Plounder

Sword-Pish

Tailor: See Hickory Shad

Tailor Shad: See Hickory Shad

Tambor: See Red Rockfish

Tarpon: See Tarptim

Tarptun

Tautog

Tauna: See Albicore

Ten-Pounder: See Big-eyed Herring

Thimble-Eye: See Chub Mackerel

Thread Herring: See Mud Shad

Three-tailed Poigie: See Moon-Pish

Three-Tail Sheepshead: See Moon-Pish

Tinker Mackerel: See Tinker Mackerel and Common

Mackerel Toad-Pish

Toad-Pish« Rock: See Sea Raven Tom Cod: See Tom Cod and Kingfish Ton: See Horse Mackerel Tripple-Tail: See Plasher Treefish

Trout, Ocean: See Fogy Herring Trout, Rock

Trout, Salmon: See Squeteague Trout, Sea: See Squeteague Trout, Spotted: See Sgueteague Tuna: See Pacific Bomto and Horse Mackerel Tunnina: See Albicore

Timny: See Tunny, Striped Bonito, and Horse Mackerel Tunny, Long-finned Tunny, Silver-spotted Turbot: See

Simuner Plounder Turbot, Greenland Tusk: See Cusk

Vermilion Pish

Viuva: See V^dow Rockfish

Wall-eyed Herring: See Branch Herring

Warsaw Jew-Fish: See Black Grouper

Water Flounder: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Weakfish: See Squeteague

Whitebait: See Anchovy and Glut Herring

Whitebcut, Sprat: See Branch Herring

White-eyed Shad: See Mud Shad

White-Fish: See Pogy Herring

White Hake: See Hake

White Salmon: See Amber-Fish

White Sea Bass: See Squeteague

White Shad: See Common Shad

Whiting: See Silver Hake, Harvest-Fish^ and Kingfish

Widow Rockfish

Window-Pane: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Winter Flotmder: See Common Flounder

Winter Shad: See Mud Shad

Woho: See Bill-Fish

Worm-Cod: See Cod

Yellow-backed Rockfish

Yellow-Fin: See Yellow-tailed Croaker and Squeteague
Yellow-Fish

Yellow Mackerel: See Jurel

Yellow-Tail: See Yellow-Tail, Amber-Fish, Pogy Herring, and Rtmner Yeltew^aU Rockfish Yellow-tailed Croaker
Yellow-Tail Shad: See Pogy Herring Young Bluefish Young Drum: See Banded Drum

How the Angler Takes Them

You've weak-fish, carp and turbot, pike and plaice; There's not a pool or tiny water-trace Where swam not myriads of the finny race Easily taken.

Jacob Stsbndam: Praise of New Netherlands 1661,

POPULAR FRESH-WATER FISHES

Bass, Big-Mouth Black (Large-Mouth Black Bass, Oswego Bass, Jumper, Jumping Bass, Leaper, Leaping Bass, Night Bass, Moss Bass, Trout, Chub, Welshman, Marsh Bass, River Bass, Rock Bass, Slough Bass, White Bass, Green Bass, Spotted Bass, Green Perch, Yellow Perch, Black Perch, Speckled Hen, etc.): Cataght with a four-oimce or six-ounce fly rod in fly-fishing and a six-oimce or eight-ounce bait rod in bait-fishing. My Hne for fly-fishing is a fine one of enamelled silk; for bait fishing I use a fine, plain, black raw-silk line. My leader is a fine, roimd, brown-stained, single gut of twelve feet in length; my reel, a light-weight rubber-and-german-silver multi-pfier for bait-fishing and an ordinary common-click rubber reel for fly-fishing. Range: Atlantic slope of the continent east of the Rocky

Mountains, occurring in the Great Lakes, the upper part of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins, the Red River of the North as far as Manitoba, in latitude 50°, all the rivers of the Southern States, from the James to the St. John, and in the lower streams and bayous connected with the Gulf of Mexico, to Texas, latitude 2j°, Weighs up to eight poimds. One weighmg twenty poimds is said to have been taken in Florida. The appropriate flies and other lures are the same as those enumerated for the Small-Mouth Black Bass.

Bass, Small-Mouth Black Qumper, Jumping Bass, Leaper, Leaping Bass, Perch, Trout, Mountain Trout, Bronze-Backer, Marsh Bass, Night Bass, River Bass, Rock Bass, Slough Bass, Little Bass, Little-Mouth Bass, White Bass, Green Bass, Spotted Bass, Green Perch, Yellow Perch, Black Perch, Speckled Hen, etc.): Caught in ponds, lakes, and rivers with the artificial fly and helgramite, crawfish, cricket, shrimp, grasshopper, worm, and small fish, on a four-ounce or six-ounce fly

rod for fly-fishing, and a six-ounce or eight-ounce bait rod for bait-fishing. Weighs in the average two and a half pounds. Specimens of seven pounds have been reported. Range: Atlantic slope of the continent east of the Rocky Mountains, occurring in the Great Lakes, the upper parts of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins, and in the waters north to latitude 47°, west to Wisconsin, and southward to latitude z^°. Abundant in the rivers and lakes of Micnigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, and Canada,

and the lakes and ponds of Maine. Successful flies: La Belle, Cheney, Shad-Fly, White Miller, Scarlet Ibis, Gray Hackle, Brown Pennel, Professor, and all of the sober-hued patterns. For fly-fishing use a silk enamelled line ; for bait-fishing a black raw-silk line. Leaders: Single, long, and fine. For stream fly-fishing use flies a trifle smaller than the ordinary Bass fly and a trifle larger than the Brook Trout fly. The northern season begins in early July and lasts up to cool weather.

Bass, Rock (Rock Simfish, Goggle-Eye, Red Eye, War-Mouth, etc.): Caught during the summer and autumn in clear waters of lakes, ponds, and rivers, in the Great Lakes region and the Mississippi Valley, with worm and small-fish bait, on the smallest Black Bass rod and tackle. Weighs up to one and a half poimds.

Bass, Strawberry (Northern Crappie, Calico Bass, Strawberry Perch, Grass Bass, Bitter-head, Lamplighter, Bank Lick Bass, Bar Fish, Razor Back, Chinquapin Perch, Silver Bass, Big Fin Bass, Goggle Eye, Goggle-Eyed Perch, etc.): Caught with light Black Bass rod and tackle and baits in clear, quiet waters abundantly in the Great Lakes region and the upper Mississippi, and is diffused throughout the Mississippi Valley and the streams of the Carolinas and Georgia east of the moimtains. Weighs up to three pounds; common weight, one pound.

Bass, White (Striped Lake Bass): Caught on a four-oimce or

six-ounce Brook Trout fly rod or li^ht Black Bass bait rod and delicate tackle, with worm and minnow bait, abun-

dantly in the Great Lakes region, and in fair numbers in the Ohio, the upper tributaries of the Mississippi, and many of the streams farther south. Inhabits lakes and ponds and deep parts of rivers. Averages m weight from one to three pounds. Is often con-foimded with and closely resembles the Striped Bass of salt water.

Bass, Yellow (Bar Pish, etc.): Caught on a light Brook Trout rod or a small Black Bass bait rod, and a light reel, line, and leader, with minnow bait, in the lower Mississippi and its deep and sluggish tributaries. This species also resembles the Striped Bass (salt water), and is graded with the White Bass. Averages in weight from one to three poimds.

Bream (Golden Shiner, Roach, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly, the same as used for Brook Trout, and with small bits of worm, in streams, rivers, ponds, canals, and bayous where the bottoms are carpeted with aquatic plants; Common in the Middle States and the South. Weighs up to one pound and a half.

Carp, Gold (Gold Pish, Red Fish, Silver Pish, Scarlet Fish, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle and worm, fish-roe, or dough-paste bait, in ponds, where it has been

introduced from Japan by the Fish Commission.

Carp, King (Mirror Carp, Saddle Carp, etc.): Caught in the summer at the pond bottom on any light fresh-water rod with worm, fish-roe or dough-paste bait. The line should be entirely of gut—fine, round, and clouded. . To this attach a No. 4 quill float and a single split shot six inches from the hook. This species has large scales that nm along the sides of the body in rows, the rest of the body being bare.

Carp, Leather: Caught with the same bait and tackle as used for the King Carp. This species has only a few scales,—some specimens none at all,—and its skin is thick and soft.

Carp, Scale: Caught with King Carp bait and tackle. This species has regular, concentrically arranged scales.

eCai^-Sucker (Carp, Spear-Fish, Sail-Fish, uill-feack, Skim-Back, etc.): Caught on rook Trout tackle and worm bait in the Ohio River.

Carp-Sucker (Carp, Susquehanna Carp, Mattaponv Carp, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait east of the AUe-ghanies, from New York to Alabama. Common in Pennsylvania and in the Mattapony and Pamunky rivers of Virginia. Attains a weight of three pounds.

Catfish (Cat, White Cat, Sea Cat, White Catfish, Halibut-Steak, Bullhead, Channel Cat, Blue Cat, etc.): Caught in

bottom-fishing in rivers, lakes, and ponds; the common one-pound to four-pound Bullhead of the North and East, and the two-poimd to five-potmd White Catfish of the Potomac and Susquehanna, on light tackle; the four-poimd to ten-pound Blue Catfish of the West and South, on meditim tackle, and the one-hundred-pound Catfish of the (ireat Lakes, and the one-hun-dred-and-fifty-pound Channel Cat of the Mississippi, on heavy tackle. Baits: Worm and small fish.

Chub : Caught on light Brook Trout tackle with worm bait. There are about fiftv species in the West, Far West, and the South known as Chub and Mullet. They average from two to eighteen inches. Some forms attain a lenc;th of six feet. These are caught on heavy tackle. Utah Lake has two species. Numerous other species abound between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Among these are the Pescadito of the Rio Grande region, the Leather-Sided Minnow of the Provo River and Salt Lake Basin, and the Red-Sided Shiner of the upper Missouri and the Great Lakes. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico have several species of Chub known generally as Chub and Mullet. The Colimibia and Sacramento rivers have a species referred to as Pike and Shepawl that attains a length of four feet. Another species, found in the lower course of the Rip Colorado, attains a length of five feet. The Split-Tail, eighteen inches in length, is common in the Sacramento. The

Cut-Lip Chub, Day Chub, or Negro Chub of eight inches is abundant in the basin of the Susquehanna. The Hard-Mouth Chub, found in the rivers of Oregon and Washington, attains a length of one foot. The River Chub or Homy-Head Chub, attaining a length of twelve inches, is fotmd from New York to Utah and Alabama.

Crappie (Croppie, Bachelor, New Light, Campbellite, Sac-a-lait, Chinquapin Perch, Bridge Perch, Goggle-Eye, Tin Mouth, Speckled Perch, Shad, John Demon, etc.): Caught on light Black Bass tackle in the Southern States, with worm and minnow bait. Weighs up to three potmds; one-pound specimens are more common. This fish to the Southern angler is what the Strawberry Bass (Northern Crappie) is to the rodman of the North and West.

Dace, Homed (Chub, Corporal, Corporaalen, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly with Brook Trout tackle and flies in all the small streams and ponds from western Massachusetts to Nebraska and southward. It is a handsome, lively game-fish that attains a length of one foot.

Drum, Lake (Sheepshead, Perch, Gray Perch, White Perch, Croaker, Crocus, Thim-der-Pumper, Gaspergou, Jewel Head, Males-hoganay, etc.): Caught abundantly in large bodies of water throughout the Western States from the Great Lakes to the Rio Grande. Weighs up to sixty pounds.

Eel: Caught on any sort of tackle in bottom-fishing with any

sort of bait, worms in particular, in almost any water. A short and stiff but light rod and a short, stout leader are best for special service.

Grayling : Caught during the autumn season in the stirring edge-waters of pools below rapids in clear and cold streams m Michigan and Montana and British America and Alaska, on a light Brook Trout fly rod and Brook Trout tackle. Is the most beautiful and graceful of American fresh-water fishes. Has a smaller and more delicate mouth than the

Brook Trout, and takes the artificial fly more quietly, but is none the less a fine game-fish. Weighs up to less than two pounds. Brook Trout flies of subdued color are best for the Grayling—Oak, Queen of the Water, Brown Hackle, Professor, etc.

Herring, Branch (Alewife, AUwife, EUwife. EUwhoop, Big-Eyed Herring, Gaspereau, Gas-per6t, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in Lake Ontario, the large lakes of New York, and the salt rivers of the Atlantic coast. Is common in the Albemarle, Connecticut, and Potomac rivers and off the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Inland (Alewife, Skipjack, Shad, Herring, etc.): Caught throughout the Mississippi Valley in all the larger streams, and Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. In the neighborhood of the ocean it descends to the Gu&. Attains a length of one foot. Feeds on crustaceans and worms.

Minnow (Shiner, Minnie, Menawe, Penk, etc.): Caught with bits of worm and a silk thread and needle-hook. There are four species—one in Tennessee, one in the Beaver River, Utah, one in the upper Missouri, and one in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The Black-Striped Minnow is abundant in clear streams from Ohio and Virginia to New England. Measures a few inches in length.

Moon-Eye (Moon-Eye Herring, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly and with Minnow bait in Lake Pepin and other waters. Is a handsome fish. Attains a weight of two poimds. Often takes the fly and discards it before the angler can hook the fish.

Muskellunge (Mascalonge, Maskalonge, Maskinong^, etc.): Caught with small-fish and large-frog bait, on the stoutest bait-casting rod, and the same reel, line, leader, etc, used in ocean surf-fishing for Striped Bass and Red Drum. Found in the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and other rivers of our northern boundary. Is a member of the Pike family. Resembles the Pike and the Pick-

erels (same family) in form. Weighs up to eighty poimds.

Perch, White: Caught on Brook Trout tackle with the artificial fly and with worm, shrimp, and small-fish bait in brackish and fresh waters—mostly on the flat clay and muddy bottoms of shallow places in tidal rivers. Is abundant

in the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the lakes and streams of the St. John River, New Brunswick, in the Tar and Neuse rivers of North CaroUna, and the creeks that flow into the Delaware River. Weighs up to two pounds; averages seven to nine ounces. In fly-fishing, use small bright-colored flies of the Brook Trout patterns.

Perch, Yellow: Caught with Brook Trout tackle in nearly all ponds, rivers, and lakes of the Atlantic Slope on the artificial fly and with worm and minnow bait. A six-ounce bait rod for bait-fishing; a four-ounce fly rod for fly-fishing. FHes: Those of red, gray, brown, and white. Haunts: Sandy and pebbly bottoms partially covered with vegetation in quiet waters. Averages a half-pound in weight; specimens weighing one, two, three, and even four potmds have been taken.

Pickerel, Chain (Common Pickerel, Tack, etc.): Caught on an eight-ounce bait rod and a bait reel with minnow and frog bait in rivers, lakes, and ponds of the United States. Weighs up to eight poimds. The Pickerel is a member of the Pike family.

Pickerel, Humpback: Caught with the same bait and tackle as the Chain Pickerel. Common in the Mississippi Valley. Is a diminutive member of the Pike family.

Pickerel, Long Island (Brook Pickerel, Pond Pike, Trout Pickerel, Trout Pike, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle, in the ponds and streams of Long Island, New York.

Is a diminutive Pike; does not grow much over ten inches in length. Favors worm and minnow bait and the artificial fly (Scarlet Ibis, etc.), which it will gamily rise to in the shallow streams

Pike (Jack): Caught with Mttskellunge tackle and bait commonly in the Great Northern Lakes region—the same waters frequented here by Muskelltmge. Rivals the Muskellunge in size and cogency. In Eastern America, the Pike ranges south to Ohio, and north to British America. The large specimens are often confotmded with the Muskelltmge.

Pike-Perch (Blue Pike, Sahnon, White Salmon, Jack Salmon, Jack, Sauger, Yellow Pike, Gray Pike, Green Pike, Grass Pike, Okow, Doree, Dory, Glass-Eye, Wall-Eye, Wail-Eyed Pike, Pickerel, Horse-Fish, Grotmd Pike, etc): Caught in the summer and autumn on medium Black Bass bait tackle and (stream fish) on Brook Trout fly tackle, with crawfish, frog, minnow, and worm bait in bait-fishing; and a large, dark-colored Bass fly for morning and a lirfter fly for evening in fiy-fishing. It is not a Pike or a Perch; it is a distinct species that resembles both the Pike and the Perch, hence its name. Is fotmd in Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Georgia, and Arkansas. Inhabits, deep places in lakes, and rapids and pools in the smaller waters. Averages in weight from one to four pounds; seldom exceeds ten potmds, but there are records of

specimens weighing twenty and thirty pounds.

Roach (Dace, Chub, Fall Fish, Chiven, Cousin Trout, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle on the artificial fly and with worm bait in the streams of the feastem and Middle States east of the AUeghanies. Is a fine game-fish weighing up to four jxjtmds. It is common in the Delaware Basin, the Susquehanna, and the headwaters of the Atlantic-flowing streams of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Salmon, Atlantic: Caught in the spring and early summer, Jtme being a favorite month, on the artificial fly with a fifteen-and-a-half-foot salmon rod, a salmon click reel, holding one htmdred feet of water-proofed tapered silk salmon line and a fine long salmon-leader. The season lasts from May i to August 15. Fotmd mostly in Canada, in the Restigouche, the Cascapedia, the St. John, the York, the

Godbout, the Mingan, the Mosit, and the Natisqtian rivers. Is angled for with much the same method as employed in Brook Trout fly-fishing. Leaps from the water when hooked. The tails of swift rapids, the pools between two cascades, and still, deep reaches are likely spots. Flies: Jock Scott, Fairy, Dusty Miller, Fiery Brown, Black Ranger, Dark Admiral, Silver Gray, and Silver Doctor. Weighs up to fifty potmds; averages, in the rivers, fifteen potmds.

Salmon, Landlocked (Wininnish, Ouinin-nish, Sebago Trout, etc.): Caught with Salmon or medium Brook Trout tackle on the artificial fly in swift currents below dams and rapids. Leaps two and three feet clear of the water when hooked. Is identical with the Atlantic Salmon—same species—and exhibits no radical differences excepting that it does not go to salt water. Abtmdant in Maine and Canada. Weighs up to twenty potmds. Averages two to five potmds. Flies: Yellow, yellow and black, gray, red and gray, and brown and black.

Salmon, Pacific: There are four well-known species of Pacific Salmon—the Gorbtischa (titmipback Salmon, Dog Salmon, Holia, Hone, Haddoh, Lost Salmon, etc.), of five potmds, ranging from the Sacramento River to Alaska-Behring Island, and Kamtchatka; the Nerka (Blue-Back Salmon, Red-Fish, Stik-Kegh, Saw, puai. Suck-Eye, etc.), of fifteen potmds, ranging from the Coltunbia River, the Ytikon, and Behring Island to Japan and Kamtchatka; the Kisutch (Silver Sahnon, White-Fish, White Salmon, Coho, Skowitz, Hoopid, etc.), of twenty potmds, ranging from Sacramento to Behring Island and Kamtchatka; the Keta (Dog Salmon, Kayko, Musquaw, Qualoch, Nisqually, Ktla-why, Le Kai, etc.) of twelve potmds, ranging from San Francisco northward to Hotham Inlet, Alaska, and the Quin-nat (Chouicha, etc.) of one htmdred pjotmds, ascending the large rivers of California, and occurring northward to the Yukon in Alaska. All of these Salmon are taken in nets, and the last species, the largest and most important of the gentis, is caught by the angler with me-dimn tackle and salmon-roe

bait, and, it is

claimed, with the artificial fly. The Quinnat Salmon resembles the Atlantic Salmon, the king of game-fishes, if we ignore the dark spots the Qtiinnat has on its back and sides.

Salmon Trout, Black-Spotted (Silver Trout, Black Trout, Black-Spotted Trout, Preestl, etc.): caught on the artificial fly in the Rocky Mountain region, the lakes of New Mexico, Utah, Western Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. The young are abundant in Puget Sound, and are occasionally taken along the California coast. Weighs up to thirty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Brown (Brown Trout, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly practically the same as Brook Trout are taJcen. Same rods, tackle, and flies. Introduced in this country from Europe. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Rainbow (Rainbow Trout, Golden Trout, Golden Salmon, Brook Trout, Speckled Trout, Mountain Trout, etc.): Caught with the artificial fly in fresh streams and salt rivers. Occurs from near the Mexican line to Oregon and has been successfully introduced in the Eastern and Northern States, where it is taken upon ordinary Brook Trout tackle—light fly rod, fine leader, click reel, etc. Flies, same as those flailed for Brook Trout. Season: Same as Brook Trout. Weighs up to six poimds.

Salmon Trout, Steel-Head: (Hard-Head, Steel-Head Trout, etc.): Caught mostly in nets. Reaches a weight of twenty-two pounds. Foimd along the Pacific coast from the Sacramento River northward to Alaska. Abundant in the Coltimbia and Frazer rivers in the spring. Inhabits river-mouths.

Salmon Trout. Kansas River: Caught on Brook Trout tackle from the Kansas River to the upper Missoiui. Reaches twenty-four inches in length.

Salmon Trout, Loch Leven (Loch Leven Trout, etc.): Introduced to this country from Europe, in streams in Michigan, Maine, and other States. Is taken on the artificial fly the same as Brook Trout.

Salmon Trout, Rio Grande : Abundant in the headwaters of the Rio Grande, Rio Colorado, and their tributaries; occurs in Bear River and the streams of Utah.

Salmon Trout, Lake Tahoe (Lake Tahoe Trout, Silver Trout, Black Trout, et .): Caught in Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and the streams of the Sierra Nevada on Brook Trout tackle. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Waha Lake (Waha Lake Trout, etc.); Caught on Brook Trout tackle. A local form of the Black-Spotted Salmon Trout, found in Waha Lake, a landlocked motmtain

tarn in Washington. '

Shad, Common (White Shad): Caught with Brook Trout tackle in the springtime at the mouths of fresh rivers on the artificial fl)^, the gaud^, Scarlet Ibis on a small hook being a favorite pattern. Cast early in the mommg and from five o'clock to eight o'clock in the evening. Is taken in nets in salt rivers along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Shad, Mud (Winter Shad, Lake Shad, Hairy-Back, Thread Herring, Gizzard Shad, White-Eyed Shad, Hickory Shad, etc.): Caught in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan and in the sea and brackish waters all along the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bav southward to Mexico. Is abimdant in the reservoirs and larger streams of the Mississippi Vallev, the Potomac, and St. John's rivers and other localities. Enters all streams after becoming landlocked. Entered the Great Lakes through the canals.

Shiner (Red Dace, Red Fin, Minnow, Minnie, etc.): Caught in all the streams from New England to Kansas and Alabama, on Brook Trout tackle with bits of worm. Reaches a length of ten inches.

Sturgeon: Caught with heavy tackle and small-fish bait in bottom-fishing in the Great Lakes, Lakes Pipen and St. Croix, the James, Rappahannock, Mississippi, Susquehanna, Potomac, and other large rivers. There are

two species on the Atlantic coast, one with a shorter and blunter nose than the other. The sturgeon attains a length of twelve feet, and a wei^t of three or four hundred pounds, and leaps entirely out of the water at dusk. Its mouth is on the under surface of its head, it has no teeth, and it grubs for its food in the mud.

Sucker, Buffalo (Buffalo-Fish, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm bait in the Mississippi and its tributaries. Attains a weight of fifteen potmds.

Sucker, Big-mouthed Buffalo (Gaspergou, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle in the larger streams of the Mississippi. Weighs up to fifty potmds.

Sucker, Black Horse (Missouri Sucker, Gourd-Seed Sucker, Suckerel, Shoenaher, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm and minnow bait in the river channels of the Ohio and Mississippi Attains a weight of fifteen pounds.

Sucker, Brook (White Sucker, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in all bodies of water from New England to Colorado. In the Great Lakes it attains a length of two feet; in brooks, ten inches.

Sucker, Chub (Barbel, Sweet Sucker, Creek-Fish, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait from Maine to Texas. Attains a length of one foot.

Sucker, Hammer-Head (Stone-Roller, Hog Sucker, Mud Sucker, Stone Toter, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in rapids and shoals of cold and clear water from the Great Lakes southward. It should not be called Mud Sucker as it favors running streams. Attains a length of two feet.

Sucker, Rabbit-Mouth (Hare-Lip, Split-Mouth, May Sucker, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait m Tennessee rivers and some Ohio streams. Attains a length of eighteen inches.

Sucker, Red Horse (Mullet, Brook Mullet, Lake Shad, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm bait pretty generally east of the Rocky Mountains excepting Eastern New England. Attains a weight of four pounds.

Sunfish (Pumpkin Seed, Sunny, Brim, Perch, Pearch, Red-Breast, Red-Headed Bream, Red-Bellied Bream, Copper-Nosed Bream, Red-Bellied Perch, Blue Sunfish, Blue Bream, Dollardee, Black Warmouth, Goggle-Eye, War-mouth, Big Mouth, Sun Perch, etc.): Caught in the ponds and lakes in the Great Lake region and the coastwise streams from Maine to Georgia on the artificial fly and the angleworm with light Brook Trout fly tackle. Haunts qtiiet places in clear and still waters. Weighs up to one and a half pounds in the lakes; averages smaller in the ponds.

Tench: Caught in weedy spots of muddy-bottom places with worm bait and small Carp tackle. Common in the Potomac and other waters. Measures a few inches in length.

Trout, Brook (Speckled Trout, Mountain Trout, Fontinalis, Speckled Beauty, Spotted Trout, etc.): Caught in the spring and stunmer in clear streams, lakes, and ponds, on the artificial fly. Favors eddies, riffles, pools, and deep spots under the banks of the stream and near rocks and fallen trees. Feeds on small fish, flies, and worms. Breeds in the auttmin. Weighs up to ten poimds in large waters. There is a record of one weighing eleven pounds. This specimen was taken in Northwestern Maine. Averages three quarters of a potmd to one poimd and a half in the streams, and one potmd to three poimds in the lakes and i>onds. Occurs between latitude 3 2^° and 55', in the lakes and streams of the Atlantic watershed, near the sources of a few rivers flowing into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and some of the southern affluents of Hudson Bay, its range being limited by the western foothills of the Allejp^hanies, extending about three himdred miles from the coast, except about the Great Lakes, in the northern tributaries of which it abounds. It also inhabits the headwaters of the Chattahoochee, in the southern spurs of the Georgia AUeghanies

and tributaries of the Catawba in North Carolina, and clear waters of the great islands of the Gtilf of St. Lawrence—^Anticosti, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland; and abounds in New York, Michigan, Connecticut,

Pennsylvania, Maine, Long^ Island, Canada, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. For the larger specimens use a six-ounce fly rod; for the tiny mountain specimens, a four-ounce fly rod. Leaders: Smgle, fine, and long. Reel: Small click. FUes: 6 to 14 on the streams and 4 to 6 on the lakes and ponds. Patterns: Quaker, Oak, Coachman, Dark Stone, Red Hackle, Blue Bottle, Bradford, Wren, Cahil, Brown Drake, Brandreth, Canada, Page, Professor, Codim, Dark Coachman, and the Palmers—green, gray, red, and brown. Use dark colors on bright days and early in the season; lighter shades on dark days, in the evening, and as the season grows warmer.

Trout, Greenland (Canada Sea Trout): Caught in midsummer on meditim Brook Trout tackle in Labrador, the rivers of considerable size in Canada, and the lakes of Greenland. Rivals the Atlantic Salmon in size, and is a fine sporting species. Averages two poimds in weight. It frequents the sandy pits that are tincovered at half-tide. Higher up the rivers it is foimd in the pools.

Trout, Lake (Togue, Fresh-Water Cod, Tuladi, Ltmge, etc.): Caught on meditma tackle with the troll and minnow bait in deep water, and, early in the season, near the surface, the young rising to artificial trout flies in rapid water. Occurs in all the great lakes of New Bnmswick and in many similar waters in Maine. Attains a weight of twenty-one pounds. Hatmts deep water as a rule, though often steals to the shoals and shores in search of food, small fish, early in the morning

and at twilight.

Trout, Lake (Siscowet, Siskawitz): Caught on medium tackle and small-fish bait along the north shores of Lake Superior. Haunts deep water and feeds upon a species of sculpin. Attains a weight of thirty poimds; averages foxir poimds. Its habits closely resemble those of the Mackinaw Lake Trout.

Trout, Lake (Mucqua, Bear Trout, etc.): Caught in deep water on medium tackle and smafi-fish bait on the south shore of Lake Superior. Closely resembles the Siscowet Lake Trout of tne same lake, if it is not, as many think, merely a local variety of the same form.

Trout, Lake (Winnipiseogee Trout): Caught on meditmi tackle and small-fish bait in Lake Winnipiseogee and supposedly in Lake George.

Trout, Lake (Mackinaw Trout, Namaycush, Lake Salmon, Salmon Trout, etc.): Caught with medium tackle on the troll and with minnow bait in deep water in the chain of Great Lakes from Superior to Ontario, also in Lake Champlain, New York, and other lakes of the United States and British America, occurring also to the northeastward, in Mackinaw River and in the ICnowall River, Alaska. Is known as Mackinaw Trout in Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and as Lake Salmon and Salmon Trout in the lakes of

northern New York. Is said to attain a weight of nin ty pounds, and a length of six feet.

TrouJL Ifalma (Bull Trout, Speckled Trout, Lake Trout, Red-spotted Trout, Salmon Trout, Dolly Varden Trout, Chewagh, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle in fresh water and Black Bass tackle in the ocean. Occurs in northern California, west of the Cascade Range, throughout the Aleutian Islands, and northward to Colville River in Alaska, and is not unknown at Behring Island, and Plover Bay, Siberia. Taken in the sea it is called Salmon Trout; in the lakes it is called by all the names apprenticized above. In saltwater it feeds upon shrimp, smelt, young trout, sand lance, anchovy, nerring, etc.; in fresh water, smaU fish, worms, etc. Weighs up to fourteen pounds in the ocean; averages smaller in the lakes.

Trout, Oquassa (Blue Back Trout): Caught on Brook Trout tackle in the lakes of western Maine, New York, and New Hampshire. Attains a length of ten inches.

Trout, Saibling: Caught on Brook Trout tackle in Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin. A native of northwestern Europe, introduced in American Brook Trout waters.

Whitefish: There are several species—the Whitefish inhabiting the Great Lakes and British America; the Lake Whitefish (Lake Herring, Michigan Herring, Cisco, etc.) of one foot length, ranging from the Great Lakes northeastward

to Labrador; the Geneva Lai^e Whitefish (Frostfish, etc.) of Lakes Michigan, Ontario, and western New York,

Earticularly Geneva Lake; the Mon^el White-sh occurring in the upper Great Xakes awl northward to Alaska; the Menomonee White-fish, occurring in the lakes of New England, the upper Great Lakes, and northwestward to Alaska; the Rocky Motmtain Whitefish (Mountain Herring, Round-Fish, Shad Waiter, etc.) of one poimd, occurring in the upper tributaries of the Missouri, the streams flowing into the Coltimbia, and the clear lakes from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; the Blue-FinWhitefish (Black-Fin, etc.) of the deep parts of Lake Michigan, and deep lakes near Madison, Wis., and the Whitefish (Inconnu) of the Mackenzie River and its tributaries, Yukon and Kowak rivers, Alaska, a species said to attain a weight of forty potmds.

Popular Salt-Water Fishes

How the Angler Takes Them

So gaat het hier: dat's Werelts overvloed, (Waar mee de Mensch word koninglijk gevoed Door gtille g\mst des milden gevers) doet

Hem vaak vergeeten. Steenbrassem, Steur en Dartien en

Knor-haan. En Zee-Baars die geen vorst sal laten slaan £n Kabellan: en Salm, die (wel gebraan).

Is vet, en voedig. Jakob Stebndam, fLouf van Niew Nederland, 1661.

POPULAR SALT-WATER FISHES

Albicore (Carcane, Tunnina, Tauna, Mackerel, Bonito, etc.): Caught on the troll in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Is well-known in the Gulf of Mexico. Attains a weight of forty pounds.

Amber-Fish (Jack-Fish etc.): Caught abundantly on medium tackle with crab, clam, worm, and small-fish bait just below the siu*-face off the West Florida coast and the Carolina coast. Weighs up to fifteen pounds.

Amber-Fish (Rock Salmon, etc.): Caught near Pensacola in company with the preceding species, which it resembles in appearance and habits, though growing to a greater weight.

Amber-Fish (Yellow-Tail, White Sahnon, Cavasina, etc.): Caught by trolling along the coast of California. Ranges from Cape San Lucas northward to the Santk Barbara and Coronados Islands. Weighs up to forty pounds.

Anchovy (Sardine, Spearing, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle, with bits of clam and worm, abimdantly in the Atlantic waters about Ft. Macon, Ga., Woods HoU,

Mass., and New Jersey and New York; in the Pacific abundantly m sheltered bays from British Columbia to Chili. Attains a length of six inches. Is the principal food of the Bonito, Salmon, Mackerel, Sea Bass, Barracuda, etc.

Bass, Sea (Blackfish, Black Will, Black Harry, Hannahills, Bluefish, Rock Bass, Black Bass, etc): Caught on bottom places in the summer and autumn, particularly July to October, with shrimp, killy, and clam bait— the large specimens in the ocean, and the small

ones in the bays, near sod banks, wrecks, etc., during flood tide and the first and last of the ebb tide. Weighs up to five pounds; averages one and a half pounds. Range: North of Cape Cod to the sandy coast of Texas. Common about New VoA. Tackle: Meditun casting-rod in the ocean; eigfat-oooce bait rod in the bays; linen line, stout single Isadei:; multipl5ring reel, swivel sinker, and a No. 2 or { sproat hook.

Bass, Black Sea (Jew-Fish): Caught in deep water about the islands of the Pacific, from the Farallones to below San Domingo; weighs up to five hundred pounds; small fish for bait; heaviest rod and tackle.

Bass, Striped (Rock, Rock Fish, Squid-Hound, Green-Head, Streaked Bass, etc.): Caught in the surf from April to November; August, September, and October best; in the " Hudson River in the spring and auttunn; high and low tide,

night and day; abounds in waters where rocks prevail and near sod banks in line with rocky shores. The bay and river Striped Bass average in weight one to ten pounds; those of the sod banks, two to five pounds; in the heavy surf and deep ocean, three to sixty pounds. Range: The Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Common near New York. Bait: Small eel, shrimp, crab, and worm. Tackle: For large surf fish, a medium casting-rod, multiplying reel, linen line, Salmon leader, swivel sinker, large sproat hook, and a gaff. For bay and river: Eight-ounce bait rod, multiplying reel, fine linen line, or a fine braided, black, raw silk line, fine leader, swivel sinker. No. J sproat hook, and a landing net. For sod-bank fishing: The same without sinker.

Beshow (Black Cod, Horse Mackerel, Candle-Fish, etc.): Caught on worm and small-fish bait in rather deep water from Monterey northward to Sitka. Abundant in Seattle. Weighs up to five pounds.

Bill-Fish (Spear-Fish, Woho, etc.): Caught on the heaviest tackle in the western Atlantic from the West Indies to southern New England. Resembles the Swordfish in move-

ments, feeding, and size, though its bill is not as long as that of the SwordSsh, and it attacks vessels the same as the Swordfish. Leaps from the water when hooked.

Blackfish, Rock: Caught on small tackle with clam bait near Charleston, S. C, and Pensacola, Fla. Resembles the Sea. Bass, though a smaller species. For Blackfish see Tautog.

Blacksmith: Caught along reefs of rocks on light tackle from Santa Barbara Islands southward. Is of dusky color, and weighs up to two pounds.

Bluefish (Horse Mackerel, Skipjack, Salt-Water Tailor, Greenfish, etc.): Caught n ar the surface by still-fishing with crab and small fish bait, by trolling with a lead, cedar, bone, or pearl imitation squid, in the ocean and its surf and bays, on any tide from early summer to November, aftd by still-fishing in deep channels, creeks, and rivers with crab ana small-fish bait—^spearing, menhaden, etc. Weighs from one to fifteen pounds. Range: Central Brazil and the Guianas throug:h the Gulf of Mexico and north to Nova Scotia, though not fotmd in the Bay of Ftmdy. Common near New York. Tackle: Heavy casting rod, multiplying reel, stout linen line, J sproat hook, snelled with wire.

Bluefish, Young (Snapper, Snapping Mackerel, Skip Mackerel, etc): Caught near the surface with crab, shrimp, worm, clam, or small kill)rfish, spearing, etc., in bays, creeks, channels, rivers, and in the ocean near inlets and breakwaters from August co early November. Averages eight inches in length. Common near New York. Tackle: A li^ht Trout rod, small hook, click reel, light linen line, and a stout single leader; no sinker.

Boccacio (Boccac, Merou, Jack Tom Cod, etc.): Cauffht (adult) about reefs in deep water and the voung nearer shore from Santa Barbara Islands to Cape Mendocino, on crab, clam, and small-fish bait. Weighs up to five pounds.

Bonito (Skipjack, Spanish Mackerel, etc.): Caught on Bltiefish bait and tackle on the surface of deep waters in the open ocean. Occurs on the Atlantic coast in the summer between Cape May and Cape Sable; off Cape Hatteras, off Block Island, off Long Island, the mouth of the Chesapeake, and in the Gulf of Mexico. Weighs up to ten pounds. Two species of Bonito are common on the Pacific coast—one closely related to that of the Atlantic, and another known as the Striped Bonito, which see.

Bonito, Pacific (Spanish Mackerel, Skipjack, Tuna, etc.): Caught on the troll a half mile fi*om shore. Weighs up to twelve pounds. Ranges from San Francisco southward to Chili. Abundant in Monterey Bay and about the Santa Barbara Islands in the summer and autumn. Resembles the Bonito of the Atlantic.

Bonito, Striped (Albicore, Tunny, etc.): Caught with the troll on the Pacific coast. Is occasionally observed in the Atlantic, specimens being taken off Massachusetts.

Butter - Fish (Dollar - Fish, Sheepshead, Pumpkin-Seed, Star-Fish, Harvest-Fish, Skipjack, etc.): Caught in the summer on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, worm, and

shrimp bait south to South Carolina and north to Maine. Measures up to eight inches in length.

Cabrilla (Kelp Salmon, Black Bass, Lockee Cod, etc.): Caught near rocks in deep waters of the Pacific, with small-fish bait and Tautog tackle. Weighs up to five pounds. Ranges from San Francisco to Cerros Island, and is abundant about Santa Barbara Islands.

Cabrilla, Johnny (Rock Bass^: Caught in the same waters with the same oait and tackle described for Cabrilla. Weighs up to five pounds.

Cabrilla, Spotted (Rock Bass): Caught in the same waters with the same bait and tackle as described for Cabrilla, though a smaller species.

Catfish: Caught on heavy tackle with small-fish bait from Cape Hatteras to the Gulf of Mexico Occurs near New York.

Catfish, Gaff-Topsail (Brackish Water Catfish, Sea Cat): Caught on heavy tackle with small-fish bait from Cape Cod to Florida; occasionally about New York.

Cavally (Horse Crevall^, etc.): Caught in the bajrs and open sea on meditmi tackle with crab and small-fish bait, on the Gulf coast and in West Florida, from May until late fall. Rare specimens have been taken as far north as

Massachusetts. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Cavally, Gogele-eyed (Horse-eyed Jack, Goggler, Goggled-eyed Jack, Cicharra, etc.): Caught in the West Indies, along the Atlantic coast north to Vineyard Sound, and in the Gulf of California. Resembles the Cavally in weight and form.

Chogset (Bergall, Cunner): Caught with bits of clam, worm, or crab on Trout tackle— foiu'-ounce rod, delicate Hne and leader, click reel, split-shot sinker—^in the same waters frequented bv small Blackfish, on any tide, from April to late November. Averages a half-poimd to three Quarters of a pound in weight. Specimens weigning two pounds have been taken. Range: Massachusetts to Delaware Bay. Common about New York.

CoUa (Crab-Eater, Sergeant-Fish, Cubbv-Yew, Bonito, Coal-Fish, Snook, etc.): Caug^ht in deep, clear waters on heavy tackle with small-nsh bait, from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Cod. Is common in Florida. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Cod (Codfish, Piker, Scrod, Scrode, Rock Cod, Rockling, Red Cod, Shoal-Water Cod, Shore Cod, Inshore Cod, Worm-Cod, Clam-Cod, Black Snapper, Black Biter, Brown Cod, Groundkeeper, Ground Tender, Grouper, Bank Cod, School Ck)d, Deep-Water Cod, Herring Fish, Herring Cod, Sqtnd School Cod, Pasture School Cod, Shad School Cod, George's Fish. George's Cod, Pine-Tree Cod, Night Cod,

etc.): Caught near the bottom with clam and skimmer bait in the open ocean in the day, and in the surf at night, on any tide from October to early April. Weighs from one to one hmi-dred and fifty pou as. Fomid in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and polar oceans. Common near New York. Tackle: A stiff casting-rod, a strong linen line, a multiplying reel, and a Kirby-Limerick J hood close to a swivel sinker.

Cod, Cultus (Codfish, Ling, Bastard Cod, Buffalo Cod, Blue Co J, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in rocky places of considerable depth from Santa Barbara to Alaska. Abundant north of Point Con ception. Weighs up to sixty pounds.

Corsair: Catight on clam, crab, worm, and small-fish bait in deep water from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to one and a half pounds.

Corsair, Spotted: Same bait, weight, and range as the Corsair.

Croaker (Crocus, Ronco, etc.): Caught from New York to the Gtilf of Mexico on medium tackle with shrimp bait in shoal water, grassy bottoms. Measiu-es up to eighteen inches.

Croaker. Chub: An allied species to the preceding. Same tackle. Common in Charleston.

Croaker, Little (Little Bass, Cognard, etc.): Caught from Tomales Bay to Santiago, abundantljr from Santa Barbara to

San Francisco. Weighs up to one pound.

Croaker, Red (Roncador, Black Roncador, etc.): Caught from Point Conception southward. Weighs up to four pounds.

Croaker, Snorer (Roncador, etc.): Caught from Santa Barbara southward. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Croaker, Yellow-Tailed (Roncador, Yellow-Fin, etc.): Caught from Santa Barbara southward. Weighs up to three pounds.

POPULAR SALT-WATER FISHES 27

Cusk (Tusk, etc.): Caught on clam bait along rocky ledges in deep water of the North Atlantic from Cape Cod to Newfoundlaad and Greenland. Curls its tail round the angles of the rock when hooked aad i« diffictilt to capture. Its skin. Mes in great blisters when i from the water.

Cutlass-Fish (Sabre-Fish, Scabbard-Fish, Silver Eel, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle in the tropical Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil, in the Gmf of California, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and north to Woods HoU, Mass Is abundant in the St. John's River, Florida, in the Indian River region, and in the Gulf of Mexico. Reaches a length of five feet. Often throws itself into the fisherman's boat.

Dolphm: Caught in the Atlantic mid-ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A beautifully colored fish, often caught by sailors at

sea. There are two species.

Drum, Banded (Little Drum, Young Drum): Caught on medium Blackfish tackle with clam, crab, and worm bait over oyster-beds during high tide, from June to early November. Is the young of the Black or Sea Dnun. Occurs near New York.

Drum, Black (Sea Drum): Caught in bottom waters and the surf with surf clam Tskim-mer) and soft clam and crab bait on heavy tackle, same as used for surf Striped Bass. Most abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and the Southern Atlantic States; caught in the surf on the New Jersey shore, particularly at Anglesea, in the spring and summer; occasionally farther north. Weighs up to eighty poimds. Is the adtdt of the Banded Drum.

Drum, Red (Channel Bass): Caught on the bottom of the ocean and in the surf from Tuly to late October with menhaden or clam bait, menhaden preferred. Weighs up to forty potmds. Abundant in the Carolinas, in Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico, and is taken in the surf on the New Jersey coast. Tackle: Stiff casting-rod, stout linen line, multiplying reel, swivel, sinker, and No.4-a Virginia hook.

Dnimmer (Salpa, Johnny, Biggy-Head, Cabezon, etc.): Caught on the Pacific coast. There are about eighteen species represented by these appellations. They resemble the Atlantic Sea Raven and Sea Robin in appearance and habits.

Eel: Caught on the bottom of most any water, regardless of tide, with any sort of bait; favors bits of clam, shrimp, and worms; is more often taken in the spring and auttmin during flood tide on a small hook tied near the smker. Weighs up to foiu* pounds. Common near New York. Tackle: a stiff bait-rod, short, stout leader, multiplying reel, linen line.

Flasher (Tiiple-Tail, Black Perch, Grouper, Black Triple-Tail, etc.): Caught on medium tackle with clam and shrimp bait from the St. John's River to Massachusetts. Is abundant about Charleston, from June to September. Occasionally small specimens are taken in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay and off New Jersey. Rare small individuals have been taken off Long Island. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Flounder, Common (Winter Flounder, Mud Dab, Fiat-Fish, Negro-Fish, etc.): Caught on sandy and soft black-mud bottoms of bays and rivers during ebb tide in deep spots, and flood tide in shallow places, in February, March, April, October, and November, with bits of clam and sand-worm bait. Weighs up to three pounds. Ranges from Chesapeake Bay to the Bay of Fundy, to the eastern shores of Nova Scotia, the Gun of St. Lawrence, and the coast of Labrador. Common near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod, small multiplying reel, fine linen line, single leader, and a small hook tied near a light swivel sinker.

Flounder, Four-spotted: Caught on Floim-der bait and tackle from Cape Cod to New York, and two other smaller species

are taken off the Southern States, one abundantly off the coast of South Carolina, and the other from Cedar Keys south to Key West. Weighs up to one poimd. Resembles the Sununer Floimder (Plaice, Fluke) in form.

Flounder, Pole (Deep Sea Flounder, etc.): Caught in the deep basins of Massachusetts Bay and ranges nearly to Greenland. Is difficult to hook owing to its small mouth.

Flounder, Rusty (Sand Dab; Rough Dab, etc.): Caught on Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke) bait and tackle from Woods HoU, Mass., to Greenland. Weighs up to five pounds.

Flounder, Smooth (Focfl Fish, Christmas Flounder, Christmas Fish, Eel-Back, etc.): Caught on Flotmder bait and tackle oflf Salem, Mass., Portland and Belfast, Me. Is abundant in Bluelight Cove, Casco Bay, about Christmas time. Weighs up to one poimd and a half.

Flounder, Spotted Sand (Water Flounder, Window-Pane, Daylight, etc.): Caught on Flounder bait and tackle from Bucksport, Me., to Fort Macon, N. C. Averages a half-pound in weight. Is transparent.

Flounder, Summer (Plaice, Brail, Brill, Puckermouth, Fluke, Turbot, etc.): Caught on sandy bottoms of bays and channels and in the sim and ocean proper, dtiring both tides, from June

to early November, with crab and small-fish bait. Weighs two to eight potmds. Specimens of twenty pounds have been taken. Abundant from Cape Cod to Florida. Common near New York. Tackle: An eight-ounce bait rod, multipl5dnff reel, linen line, a three-foot salmon leader. No. 5 Carlisle hook, and a swivel sinker.

Fly-Fish: Caught on bits of clam, crab, worm, and small-fish bait in deep water about Monterey and the Farallones. Weighs up to one pound.

Garibaldi (Gold-Fish, Red Perch, etc.): Caught in rocky places on light tackle about the Santa Barbara Islands and southward to Lower California. Is of brilliant orange tint. Weighs up to three pounds

Garrupa, Black and Yellow ((Codfish, etc.): Caught with small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas Island to San Francisco. Weighs up to two pounds.

Gamipa, Flesh-Colored: Caught with small-fish bait from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to three pounds.

Garrupa, Green (Green Rock-Fish, etc.): Caught with small-fish bait in rocky places of shallow water from San Diego to Monterey. Common south of Point Conception. Weighs up to three pounds.

Garrupa, Red (Rock-Fish, Rock Cod, etc.): Caught with

small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas to Puget Sound. Weighs up to six pounds.

Garruta, Speckled (Rock Cod, etc.): Caught on small-nsh bait from Monterey to Puget Sound, in water of moderate depth. Weighs up to three and a half potmds.

Grouper, Black (Warsaw Jew-Fish): Caught on the heaviest rod and tackle, by bottom-fishing with mullet and crab bait; abounds in the Gulf of Mexico; weighs up to three him-dred pounds.

Grou|>er, Coney: Caught on stout tackle in the Florida reefs with small-fish and crab bait.

Grouper, Red (Brown Snapper, Red-bellied Snapper, Chema, etc.): Caught by bottom-fishmg with stiff surf tackle with crab and small-fish bait; abundant in the Gulf of Mexico, particularly about Florida. Weighs up to fifty poimds. Is called Red-belhed Snapper and Brown Snapper in Florida, and Groper and Red Groper in the New York markets.

Grouper, Scamp (Rock-Fish, Baccalao): Caught on ordinary Grouper and Snapper tackle all the year round about Key West and the Gtdf of Mexico. Weighs up to thirty pounds. Rock-Fish is the Flori(fe name applied to several species of Grouper.

Grouper, Spotted (Hind): Caught on heavy rod and tackle with small-fish and crab bait in deep-water bottoms. Abundant in the Gtdf of Mexico and the reefs of south Florida. Weighs up to fifty pounds.

Grunt, Bla^(Ronco Grande, Hogfish, etc.): Caught about Florida and in the Gulf waters with shffmp and claim bait on light tackle. One <rf a half dozen species of Grunt. See Red-Mouth Grunt.

Grunt, Red-Mouth (Squirrel-Fish, Hogfish, Pig-Fish, Flannel Mouth, Margate-Fish, Sailor's Choice: etc.): Caught in the Gulf waters and about Florida with clam and shrimp bait on light tackle. The various species of Grunt are miniature counterparts of the Red Snapper. See Black Grunt.

Haddock (Finnan Haddies, Skulljoe, Scoo-dledSkulljoe, etc.): Caught in bottom-fishing on clam/ banks, only in the Atlantic, on Cod bait and tackle. Found with the Cod on all the northern fishing-grounds as far south as the capes of Delaware. Taken in Fisher's Island Soimd in winter and spring. Abundant on Nantucket Shoals, north of Cape Cod, in the Gulf of Maine, in the Bay of Fundy, and in the Basin of Minas, on the coast of Nova Scotia, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the Bay of Chaleiu". Weighs up to seventeen pounds; averages three and foiu: pounds.

Hake (Squirrel Hake, White Hake, Ling, Old English Hake, etc.): Caught during the winter in the ocean regardless of tide in the day, and in the small surf at night at high tide; October to early Jime best. Abundant in Massachusetts Bay, in the Bay of Fimdy, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Occurs near New York. Tackle and bait: Same as for Cod, though the Hake in weight averages less than the Cod. Ranges our coast from New York to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Hake, California (Merluccio, Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle with clam and small-fish bait, from the Island of Santa Cruz to Alaska. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Hake, Silver (Whiting, etc.): Caught on Cod bait and tackle in the middle depths of t^Je Atlantic Ocean. Feeds on small fish. Averages a foot in length.

Halibut (Fiat-Fish, Deep Sea Floimder, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle and fish bait in

the North Pacific, the North Atlantic, and the Western Atlantic south to the fortieth parallel and north to Cumberland Giilf. Straigglers have been taken off Sandy Hook, N: T., Block Island, N. Y., and Montauk Point, L. 1., N. Y. On the Pacific coast it ranges from the Farallone Islands northward to Behring Straits. Is a cold water species. Resembles the Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke^ and the Common Flounder in form. Weigns up to three hundred pounds. The small specimens are called Chicken Halibut.

Harvest-Fish (Whiting, etc.): Caught on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, etc., from the Giilf of Mexico to New York in harvest time. Is abimdant at the mouth of the Chesapeake and along the Southeni coast.

Herring, Atlantic: Caught on the surface of the ocean and its bays, inlets, etc., mostly in October and November, durin^^ early morning and evening at high'tide, with shrimp and killy bait. Averages three quarters of a pound in weight. Distributed throughout the whole of the North Atlantic. Conmion near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod or Trout fly-rod, fine linen line, small reel, single leader, No. I sproat hook. The young are sold in the markets under the name of Wnitebait.

Herring, Big-eyed (Ten-Pounder, Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught all along the coast from Martha's Vineyard southward; also throughout the West Indies, on the coast of South America, on both coasts of Mexico, at the Cape of Good Hope, in East Africa, Arabia, and China.

Herring, Branch (Alewife, Allwife, Ellwife, EUwhoop, Big-eyed Herring, Wall-eyed Herring, Gaspereau, Gasper&t, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in the spring, in salt rivers of the Atlantic coast, and also in Lake Ontario and the large lakes of New York. Is common in the Albemarle, Connecticut, and Potomac rivers, and oflf the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Glut (Alewife, English Herring, Blue-Back, Kyack, Kyauk, Saw-Belly, Cat-

Thrasher, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in the spring, in salt rivers of the Atlantic coast. Is common in the Albemarle, Chesapeake, Ogeechee, and St. John's rivers and on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Pacific : Caught all along the coast the same as the Atlantic Herring, which it resembles in size, appearance, and quality. Is abundant northward. Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay are fairly alive with it in the stmuner time. Attains a length of about a foot.

Herring, Pogy (Menhaden, Pogie, Pogy, Hard-Head, Pookagan, Poghaden, Hard-Head Shad, Bony-Fish, White-Fish, Mossbunker, Bunker, Marshbanker, Alewife, Bay Alewife, Pilcher, Green-Tail, Bug-Fish, Bughead, Bug-Shad, Fat-Back, Yellow-Tail, Yellow-Tail Shad, Shiner, Herring, Savega, American Sardine, American Club-Fish, Shadine, Ocean Trout, etc.): Caught in schools on the surface in bajrs and inlets and in the open ocean during the summer in the coastal waters of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida, in winter only south of Cape Hatteras. Has mouth bristles instead of teeth. Feeds upon vegetable matter, minute crustaceans, and the sediment of bay bottoms, containing organic matter. Is the most abimdant species of fish on the

eastern coast of the United States, and is the principal food of the larger salt water fishes—striped bass, bluefish, squeteague, pollock, cod, garfish, swordfish, whiting, horse mackerel, shark, whale, dolphin, bayonet-fish, bonito, etc. The Menhaden is phosphorescent at night.

Hog-Fish: Caught on medium tackle abundantly at Key West and along the Florida coral reefs. Is a brilliant red in color. Weighs up to fifteen pounds.

Horse-Fish (Moonfish, Humpbacked Butter-fish, Simfish, Jorobado, Blunt-nosed Shiner, Pug-nosed Smner, etc.): Caught on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, and worm bait in the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, and southward along the coast of Panama.

Abundant in the West Indies, and a frequent summer visitor all along the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts. Measures up to twelve inches. Often confounded with the Moon-fish, which it resembles.

Jurel (Hard-Tail, Cojinua, Jack-Fish. Skipjack, Jack, Buffalo Jack, Horse Crevalfe, Yellow Mal;kerel, etc.): Caught abundantly on the Gulf coast of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Measures up to fifteen inches in length.

Jurel, Cuba: Caught abundantly in the West Indies and along the Gulf coast of the United States.

Kelp-Fish: Caught on light tackle about Santa Catalina Island and southward. Weighs up to one pound.

KiUyfish (Killie, Mummie, Mummichog, Gudgeon, etc.): Caught with light Bro(3c Trout tackle and worm and clam bait. Common in the Southern and Middle States and in New Enrfand. Is a popular bait fish, especially in Plaice (Fltike) fishing.

Kingfish (Queenfish, Hake, Barb, Tom Cod, Black Mullet, Sea Mink, Whiting, etc.): Caught on an eight-oimce bait rod, fine linen line, multiplying reel, long leader, No. i to No. 3 sproat hook, and a swivel sinker, with clam, crab, shrimp, or worm bait. Abounds from New York to Florida. In the North is best taken during the early flood tide from June to November in the surf, and near hard, sandy bottom places in deep, clean water at the edge of channels, and again over oyster beds. Weighs up to six poimds.

Lady-Fish (Bone-Fish, Grubber, etc.): Caught on meditim Striped Bass tackle with crab, worm, and small-fish bait in the West Indies, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America, and uncommonly along the Atlantic shores as far north as Cape Cod. Is also found about the Bermudas and Cape Verde Islands, in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and on the coast of Japan. On the coast of California it is taken with the Mtdlet in San Diego Bay. Is

a slender, silvery fish that leaps from the water when hcx)ked and fights like the fresh-water Black Bass. Averages two to three poiinds in weight.

Leather-Jacket (Skipjack, etc.): Caught throughout the West Indies and south as far as Ba^hia, and on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America, on the troll and with small-fish bait. Rarely observed between Florida and Newport, R. I. A beautiful and graceful fish that leaps from the water in piu*-stiit of its prey—^smaller fishes.

Mackerel, Chub (Thimble-Eye, Big-Eye, Bull Mackerel, etc.): Caught on the same gear as Common Mackerel. Found at Pensacola, Florida, Charleston, S. C, and off New England. Occasionally visits the coast of New York in great numbers in the auttunn.

Mackerel, Common (Spike, Tinker): Caught on a white artificial flv or feathered squid, or bits of menhaden and clam and a wire gimp snood, with a light bait-rod. Inhabits the North Atlantic Ocean; abounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the coasts of New England and the Middle States. Measures up to eighteen inches and weighs up to three and a half potmds.

Mackerel, Frigate: Caught the same as Common Mackerel, which it resembles in size and shape. Has been taken off

Block Island, N. Y., and in great abundance between Montauk Point and George's Bank. Is common in the West Indies and other parts of the tropical Atlantic.

Mackerel. Horse (Ton, Ttma, Tunny, etc.): Caught with steel shark hooks with fish bait. Occurs in the Western Atlantic, north to the Gulf of St. Lawrence from June to October. Weighs up to one thousand pounc^. Thirty taken off Gloucester, Mass., m 1878, weighed in the aggregate, thirty thousand pounds.

Mackerel, Silver Cere: Caught on the troll in the open sea, occasionally as far north as Massachusetts. Is a West Indian species, weighing up to twenty-five pounds.

Resembles the Spanish Mackerel in appearance and habits. Has been observed at Santo Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, Martinique, Porto Rico, and Brazil, and, rarely, at Woods Holl, Mass.

Mackerel, Spanish: Caught on the surface of deep waters in the open ocean, like the Bonito, on Bluefish bait and tackle. Weighs up to nine pounds. Occurs in the Atlantic from Cape Cod to the Gulf of Mexico. Also abounds along the Pacific Coast of Mexico and the Gulf of California. Off the coast of New York and Southern New England is mofet numerous in Ttilv and Atwist. In the Gulf States it is called King-Fish.

Mackerel, Spanish Monterey: Caught on the troll. Occurs in

Monterey Bay in September and November. Weighs up to eight pounds. Resembles the common Spanish Mackerel in appearance and quality.

Mackerel, Spotted Cere (King Cero, etc.): Caught in the West Indies on the troll in the open sea. Weighs up to thirty pounds, and reaches six feet m length. Has been observed in Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Key West, and Brazil.

Mackerel, Tinker (Easter Mackerel): Caught northward to Monterey Bay on Common Mackerel gear. Measures up to fourteen inches in length.

Medregal (Bonita, etc.): Caught in South Florida and along the coasts of uie Carolinas. Common in Bermuda and Cuba. Measures up to two feet in length.

Moon-Fish, Silver (Horse-Head, Look-Down, etc.): Caught on light tackle with clam, crab, and worm bait on the Atlantic coast abundantly as far north as Massachusetts, and is fotind in the West Indies, in Brazil, and the Gulf of Mexico. Same size and form as the Horse-Fish with which it is often confounded.

Moon-Fish (Spade-Fish, Angel-Fish, Porgee, Porgy, Three-Tail Sheepshead, Three-Tailed

Porgee, etc.); Caught on light tackle with clam and worm bait about wharves, rock piles, and old wrecks, occasionally about New York, more commonly on the coasts of Alabama, Louisiana, and West Florida, where it is found throughout the summer and fall in the bays. Occurs at Guatemala, Texas, North Carolina, San Domingo, and Jamaica, the coasts of South Carohna and California, and at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Measures up to fifteen inches.

Mullet, Silver: Caught with the same tackle and bait as that used for Striped Mullet; is found in the same waters, and is of the same habits, though not so large as the Striped Mullet. There are seventy species of Mullet. The Silver and Striped species are the most common.

Mullet, Striped (Jumping Mullet, Sand Mullet, Fat-Back, Bluefish Mummichog, Big-eyed Mullet, etc.): Caught on medium tackle in bottom-fishing with a bait made of banana fruit and cotton and flour. Occiu^ in the West Indies, the Gulf, and from Lower California to Peru. Is abtmdant in Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. Small specimens are taken ofif the New Jersey and Connecticut coasts. Weighs up to six pounds. There are fullv seventy species of Mullet. This species and the Silver Mullet are the most common.

Parrot-Fish, Blue (Slippery Dick, etc.): ' * in Florida and '^ gorgeous colors.

Caught on light tackle in" Florida and Bermuda. Is noted for

its goi

PUot-Fish (Shark's Vallet. etc.): Caught in the open sea, rarely about New York. Common in tropical seas, accompan5mig the Shark. Measures up to twelve inches.

Pollock (Coal-Fish, Quaddy Salmon, Sea Salmon, etc.): Caught near the surface on medium tackle with the Cod and Haddock. Favors clams and small-fish bait. Common in the Eastern Atlantic. Often taken in May off Cape Cod and in Massachusetts Bay in the night time with a surface bait of small Herring. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Pollock, Alaska (Beshow, Coal-Fish, etc.): Caught in deep water on Pollock bait and tackle from Monterey to Behring's Straits. Measures up to two feet in length.

Pompano : Caught but rarely with hook and line, on clam bait with Hght rod and tackle. Occtirs in both Atlantic and Pacific waters, ranging on our eastern coast north to Cape Cod, south to Jamaica, east to the Bermudas and west in the Gulf of Mexico, and appearing in southern Massachusetts in Jtme and July. Is found on the South Florida coast all the year. Four species occur in the Atlantic and three in the Pacific waters.

Pompano, African (Permit): Caught in the Gulf of Mexico, mostly along the Florida coast. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Pompano, Banner (Gall-Topsail, etc.): Caught in Florida, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and the West Indies.

Pompano, California : Caught on light tackle with worm, crab, and clam bait on the entire coast of California and Oregon in the summer and fall. Is abtmdant about Santa Barbara and Soquel. Weighs up to half a pound.

Pompano. Round (Shore Pompano, Alewife, etc.): Caugnt in the North and South Atlantic and various parts of the Indian Ocean. Small 'specimens have been taken about Vineyard Haven, Mass., and Beaufort, S. C.

Puff-Fish (Sea Rabbitt, Rabbitt-Fish, Blow-Fish, etc.): Caught on light tackle and nearly all bottom baits from Massachusetts southward. Fills itself with air when taken out of the water and swells to the size of a toy balloon. Is of milk-white color.

Rasher: Caught on small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Ravallia (Snook, Robalo, Ravaljo, Ravallie, etc.): Caught on medium tackle with small-fish bait from Florida to Rio Janeiro in .the Atlantic, and from the Gulf of California to at

least Callao in the Pacific. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Red-Fish (Fat-Head, Sheepshead, etc.]): Caught on medium tackle, principally in California, with clam, crab, and small-fish bait. Weighs up to fifteen potmds. Is found from Point Conception southward to Cerros Island.

Rockfish, Black (Black Bass, Pesce Prdtre, Priest Fish, etc.): Caught on small-fish, crab, and clam bait in water of moderate depth from Santa Barbara to Vancouver Island. Abundant in Tomales Bay, Monterey, and San Francisco. Weighs up to five potmds.

Rockfish, Black-tMtnded: Caught on small-fish bail in deep waters from Monterey northward. Weighs up tx> four pounds.

Rockfish, Brown: Caught on worm, crab, and small-fish bait from San Martin Island to Puget Sound. Weighs up to fomr pounds. Small specimens caught from all the wharves in shallow water.

Rock-fish, Grass (Garrupa, etc.): Caught on crab, worm, and small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas to Humboldt Bay. Abundant south of Point Conception. Weighs up to four pounds.

Rockfish. Orange (Red Rock-Cod, Red Rockfish, Fliatmi, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in deep water from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Rockfish, Red (Tambor, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in deep water from Santa Barbara to Puget Sound. Weighs up to twelve potmds.

Rockfish, Red Alaska: Caught on small-fish', clam, and crab bait about the Aleutian Islands. Weighs up to one pound.

Rockfish, Queen (Reina, etc.): Caught on clam, crab, and small-fish bait in deep water about Monterey and the Farrallones. weighs up to two pounds.

Rockfish, Spotted Black (Black Bass, Black Rockfish, Pesce Prdtre, etc.): Caught on small-fish, clam, and crab bait from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to five pounds.

Rockfish, Widow (Viuva, etc.): Caught on small-fish, crab, and clam bait m deejj water from Santa Barbara to Monterey. Weighs up to four pounds.

Rockfish, Yetlow-Backed: Caught in rather deep water on crab, clam, and small-fish bait from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Rockfish, Yellow-Tail (Green Rockfish, Rock Cod, Yellow-Tail, etc.): Caught in deep water near shore on small-fish bait from Santa Catalina Island to Cape Mendocino. Weighs up to seven pounds.

Rock Trout (Boregata, Boregat, Starling:, etc.). Caught on smau-fish bait about rocks m deep water from Puget Sound

to Kamchatka. Weighs up to three potmds.

Rock Trout (Borgata, Rock Cod, etc.): Caught on clam, crab, and small-fish bait m rocky places of moderately deep water from San Louis Obispo to AlasKa. Weighs up to three pounds.

Rosefish (Red Perch, Snapper, Bream, Hemdm-gan, John Davy, etc.): Caught on shrimp, crab, and small-fish bait in deep water off the coast of Maine and in Massachusetts Bay; abundant just south of Cape Cod. Weighs up to fourteen pounds; common weight, twelve otmces.

Round Robin (Cigar Fish): Caught in the Bermudas and in the West Indies, and along the coast of the United States north as far as Massachusetts.

Rudder-Fish, Banded : Caught as far north as Salem and Beverly, Mass; occasionally north of Cape Cod. Resembles the Black Rudder-Fish. Measures up to eight inches.

Rudder-Fish, Black (Log-Fish, Barrel-Fish, Snip-nosed Mtdlet, etc.): Caught on light tackle about floating spars, barrels, etc., from New Jersey to Nova Scotia, in the summer, with bits of clam, shrimp, crab, etc. Measures up to twelve inches in length.

Rtinner (Skipjack, Shoemaker, Yellow-Tail): Caught abundantly on the western and southern coasts of Florida, in the bays and along the sea-beaches, preferring clear salt-water, swift currents, and sandy bottoms. Leaps from the water when pursued by larger fishes.

Sail-Fish: Caught on heavy tackle in the Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil, latitude 30° S., to the Equator, and north to Southern New England, latitude 42** N.; and in the Pacific to southwestern Japan. Reaches a length of twelve feet, and hoists a mainsail and saus like a ship. A whole fleet has been observed in Singapore, sailing like so many native boats.

Sardine, California (Sardina): Caught from Cape Mendocino to Chili; abundant southward in winter. Attains a length of less than one foot.

Scad (Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught from Monterey southward to Chili. Weighs up to one pound.

Scorpene (Scorpion, Sculpin, etc.): Caught on small-flsh bait from Foint Conception southward to Ascension Island. Weighs up to two pounds.

Scuppaug (Fair Maid, Porgy, Sailor's Choice, Scup, etc.): Caught in the ocean and its bays, inlets, etc., on bits of clam from July to the middle of November; September and October best; fotind in the channel-bottoms during both tides. Weighs up to two pounds. Abundant from Massachusetts to

the Carolina coast. Common near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod, small multipljring reel, single fe^er, light linen line, small hooK tied near a light swivel sinker.

Sea Raven (Rock Toad-Fish, Deep Water Sculpin, etc.): Caught on medium tackle and

any bottom-bait from New England to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Measures up to two feet in length.

Sea Robin (Grubby, Daddy Sculpin, Fl5mig Gurnard, Sea Bat, Grunter, etc.): Caught on light tackle and any bottom-bait from the Bay of Fundy to New York. Abundant south from Cape Cod. Averages half a foot in length.

Senorita-Fish (Pescerey, etc.): Caught on the Hghtest tackle from Monterey southward to Cerros Island. Weighs up to less than half a pound.

Semant-Major (Cow-Pilot, etc.): Caught on lignt tackle throughout the tropical waters of the world. Is abtmdant along the reefs of Florida. Weighs up to one pound.

Shad, Common (White Shad): Caught m nets in salt rivers along the whole Atlantic coast of the Uniced States, and with Hght patterns of the small artificial fly and Brook Trout tackle at the mouths of fresh rivers in the spring. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Shad, Hickory (Matlowacca, Sbaten Island Herring, Long

Island Herring, Forerunner Shad. Hicks, Tailor Shad, Fresh Water Tailor): Caught in the tidal rivers along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Florida. Is abundant in the region between the Chesapeake Bay and Altamaha River and intermediate waters. Makes its appearance shortly before the Common or White Shad, from which it may be distinguished by the projection and thickness of its lower jaw.

Shad, Mud (Winter-Shad, Lake Shad, Hairy-Back, Thread Herring, Gizzard Shad, White-eyed Shad, Hickory Shad, etc.): Caught in brackish waters along the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bay southward to Mexico and in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, which it reaches through the canals. Is abundant in the Potoj mac and St. John's Rivers, and many other localities. Enters all streams after becoming land-locked. Is a permanent resident of the larger streams and reservoirs of the Mississippi VaBey.

Sheepshead (Sea Bream, etc.): Caught on bottom-places dtiring flood tide and the first and last of the ebb tide, among rocks, old docks, wrecks, and shell reefs from July to October with clam, oyster, and crab oait. Weighs up to fifteen pounds. Abounds from Cape Cod to the Mexican border. Common near New York. Tackle: Same as for Black-fish.

Smelt : Caught in the channels of creeks and rivers during

early winter on worm bait, a foot or two from the bottom. Averages six inches in length. Abtindant from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Virginia. Common near New York. Tackle: Same as that used for Spot.

Snapper, Gray (Black Snapper, Sea Lawyer, etc.): Caught on Red Snapper tackle and bait. Found in the Gulf of Mexico. Conunon in South Florida and Bermuda. Weighs up to eighty pounds.

Snapper, Mansrove (Bastard Snapper, etc.): Cau£;ht on Red Snapper bait and tackle in the Gulf of Mexico. Common in Charleston and Florida. Measures up to eighteen inches.

Snapper, Pensacola (Mangrove Snapper, etc.): Caught with Red Snapper bait and tackle—the young in bays, the adult in deeper waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Common in Florida. Measures up to twenty-four inches.

Snapper, Red: Caught on medium Striped Bass tackle with a bottom bait of small shark, bluefish or skipjack, and rarely with a silver or pearl sguid or white rag. Ranges in the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the Rio Grande. Is occasionally taken off New Jersey and Block Island. • Found in the South, with the Sea Bass, in holes and gullies of reefs and rocks and sandy bottoms. Weighs up to thirty pounds.

Sole, American (Hog Choker, etc.): Caught on light tackle with small Flotinder bait from Boston and Nahant to the

mouth of the Mississippi River. Occurs in all the rivers south of the Susquehanna. Measures up to six inches in length.

Spanish Flag: Caught on small-fish bait about rocky reefs of very deep water about Santa Barbara and Monterey. Weighs up to six pounds.

Spot (Lafayette, Goody, Chub, Roach, Ma-sooKa, Chopa Blanca, etc.): Caught on the same tackle as applied to the Chogset—small trout rod, click reel, light linen line and leader, split shot, etc.—with bits of clam, shrimp, and crab, regardless of tide from July to early November. Abundant from New York to the Gulf of Mexico. Averages a quarter of a potmd in weight.

Squeteague (Weakfish, Yellow Fin, Sucker-mang, Squit, Sea Bass, White Sea Bass, Cor-vina, She Cults, Checutts, Bluefish, Chickwick, Sea Trout, Spotted Trout, Salmon, Salmon Trout, etc.): Caught in the ocean and its surf, ba3rs, rivers, creeks, channels, inlets, etc., by trolling in deep waters with an artificial s(}uid of bone, cedar, or pearl; with a light castmg-rod, multiplying reel, and linen line, by surf fishing with shedder crab and killie bait and the same rod and tackle, and in bay, flat, and channel-fishing by pl5^g medium tackle —six or eight-ounce bait or Trout rod, etc.—on shrimp, shedder crab, killie, and worm bait. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are represented by several species. The Atlantic species weighs from one to ten potmds. A specimen weighing thirty potmds is on record. One species of the

Pacific weighs up to seventy-five potmds. For the Weakfish of the flats at flood tide use no sinker, or, at the most, a split shot. In the channels ane^le as the water rushes in at nearly flood tide also at flood tide and as the water is rushing out. In the ocean, the ebbing tide is best. In the North, the season lasts from June to October, July, August, and September being the popular months. In the South the Squeteague is called Spotted Trout, Sea Trout, and Salmon; on the Pacific coast it is referred to as Sea Bass, White Sea Bass, Bluefish, Sea Trout, and Corvina.

Squirrel-Fish: Caught with the Blackfish on small tackle with clam bait near Charleston, S. C, and southward to Brazil. Is a brilliantly tinted species.

Sturgeon: Caught with heavy tackle in bottom-fishing in the larger rivers and estuaries dtuing the summer. There are two species on the Atlantic coast, one with a shorter and blunter nose than the other. The Sturgeon leaps entirely out of the water at dusk. It attains a length of twelve feet and a weight of five hundred pounds. Its mouth is upon the under surface of the head, and it has no teeth; it grubs for its food in the mud.

Surf-Fish (Perch, Porgy, Porgee, Minny, Sparada, Moharra, etc.): Caught in shallow water, as a rule, in the sea and bays, with small-fish, crab, clam, and worm bait on mediimi and

light tackle, from Cerros Island to Sitka, abundantly on the coast of California. There are about twenty species of so-called Surf-Fish, forming a characteristic feattu^ of the fauna of the Pacific coast, the group's centre of distribution being from Santa Barbara to Tomales Bay. The largest species weigh up to four pounds; the smalfest measure a length of five inches.

Sword-Fish: Caught on the heaviest tackle, along the Atlantic coast of America from Jamaica, latitude i8® N., Cuba, and the Bermudas to Cape Breton, latitude 47® N.; also in Southern California, latitude 34** N., and other waters. Most abundant on the shoals near the shore and on the banks during July and Augtist, often appearing on the frequented cruising grounds TOtween Montauk Point and the eastern part of George's Banks in May and June. Like the Bluefish, Bonito, Squeteague, etc., the Sword-Fish pursues and feeds upon Menhaden, Mackerel, etc. Its dorsal fin and the upper lobe of its caudal fin project out of the water when the fish swims near the surface. A specimen taken off Portland weighed six hundred pounds. One taken off Edgartown, Mass., weighed seven hundred pounds, and had a sword nearly six feet in length. The species attacks vessels.

Tarpum (Tarpon, Jew-Fish, Silver King, Silver-Fish, Grand EcaiUe, Savanilla, Grandykye, Giant Herring, etc.): Caught on a firm castmg rod and special tarpum tackle with mullet bait. Occurs in the Western Atlantic and in the

Gulf of Mexico, ranging north to Cape Cod and south to Northern Brazil. Attains a length of six feet and a weight of eighty pounds. Is a member of the Herring family, mostly taken off Texas and Florida.

Tautog (Blackfish): Caught best during flood tide by bottom-fishing near shell reefs, rocks, wrecks, docks, sod banks, etc., in the~ ocean and its bays, harbors, etc., from April to late November, April, May, October, and November best. Weighs in the bays, one to ten pounds; in the ocean, up to twenty pounds. Range: St. John, N. B., to Charleston, S. C. Bait: Soft clam in the spring, hard clam, crab, and worm later on. Tackle: Same as for Striped Bassy hooks: Virginia No. 2 or No. 5.

Toad-Fish: Caught near New York.^ Is a small toad-like species of no value to the angler or epicture.

Tom Cod: Caught on small flotmder tackle in cool weather, September to May, in ba3rs and rivers, at half-ebb and half-flood tides, with bits of clam and worm. Does not exceed twelve inches in length. Is not the yotmg of the Cod, as generally supposed. Is found only in the Western Atlantic—New York at the south to Cape Sable at the north.

Treefish: Caught on small-fish bait in deep water among rocks from San Martin Island to San Francisco. Weighs up to three potmds.

Tunny, Long-finned (Albicore, etc.): Caught by troUmg in the open sea in June and July on the coast of California. Weighs up to twelve potmds. Found from San Francisco southward, abouncUng in the channels about Santa Barbara Islands.

Tunny, Silver-spotted: Caught the same as the IxMig-finned Tunny and in the same waters.

Turbot, Greenland: Caught on the off-shore banks as far south as George's Bank with Halibut bait and tackle. Weighs up to twenty-five pounds.

Vermilion Fish: (Pesce-Vermiglia) Caught only by hook and Hne on small-nsh, crab, clam, and worm bait about rocks in deep water in Monterey Bay and the Farrallones. Weighs up to four pounds.

Yellow-Fish (Striped Fish, Atka Mackerel, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait about the Aleutian chain and the Shtmiagins north to Kodiak and west to Atka.

Yellow Tail (Silver Perch, Mademoiselle, etc.): Caught on light tackle with shrimp bait along the coast of New Jersey. Is abundant singly and in pairs about Beaufort, N. C, and Charleston, S. C., and common along the shores of Louisiana and Texas and the west coast of Florida throughout the year; most plentiful from May to November. Is found with the Spot and Squeteague on the grassy shoals of the bays.

ADDENDA TO FRESH WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS—Page xi

Alaska Grayling: See Arctic.

American SaibHng: See Sunapee Trout.

Arctic Grayling.

Back's Grayling: See Arctic.

Bass, Straw: See Big-Mouth Black Bass.

Bass, White Lake: See White Bass.

Beardslee Trout: See Crescent Lake Blue-Back Trout.

Black Trout: See Black-Spotted and Lake Tahoe Trout.

Blue-Back Trout, Crescent Lake.

Brown Trout.

Burbot: See Ling.

Charr: See Brook Trout, Dolly Varden, Oquassa, Dublin Pond, Sunapee. etc.

Colorado River Trout: See Black-Spotted.

Columbia River Trout: See Black-Spotted.

Crescent Lake Blue-Back Trout.

Crescent Lake Long-Headed Trout.

Crescent Lake Speckled Trout.

Cusk, Fresh Water: See Ling.

Cut-Throat Trout: See Black-Spotted.

Dublin Pond Trout.

European Brown Trout.

Grayling, Alaska.

Grayling, Arctic.

GrayUng, Back's: See Arctic.

Great Lakes Trout: See Mackinaw.

Green-Back Trout.

Green Trout: See Black Bass.

Golden Trout: See Simapee and Rainbow.

Grey Trout.

Jordan's Trout.

Kamloops Trout.

Kern River Trout: See Rainbow.

Lac de Marbre Trout.

Lake Lawyer: See Ling.

Lake Southerland Salmon Trout.

Lake Southerland Spotted Trout: Seejordan's Trout.

Lake Tahoe Trout.

Lawyer. Lake: See Ling.

Lewis Trout: See Yellowstone Trout.

Ling.

Long-Headed Trout, Crescent Lake.

Marston Trout: See Lac de Marbre Trout.

McCloud River Trout: See Rainbow.

Michigan Grayling.

Montana Grayling

Mt. Whitney Trout: See Rainbow.

Nissuel Trout: See Rainbow

Noshee Trout: See Rainbow.

Ouananiche: See Landlocked Sal-

Perch, Raccoon: See Yellow.

Peich, Ringed: See Yellow.

Pike, Sand: See Pike-Perch.

Pogy: See Lake Tahoe Trout.

Poisson Bleu: See Arctic Grayling.

Raccoon Perch: See Yellow.

Red Salmon: See Nerka-

Red-Throat Trout: See Black Spotted.

Red Trout: See Lac de Marbre Trout.

Ringed Perch: See Yellow.

Saibling: See Saibling Trout and Sunapee Trout.

Saibling, American: See Sunapee Trout.

Salmon, Blue-Back: See Nerka.

Salmon, Red: See Nerka.

Salmon, Sebago: See Landlocked.

Salmon Trout, Lake Southerland.

Sand Pike: See Pike-Perch.

Sebago Salmon: See Landlocked.

Snipe: See Lake Tahoe Trout.

Stit-tse: See Kamloops Trout.

Stone's Trout: See Rainbow.

Straw Bass: See Big-Moath Black Bass.

Sunapee Trout.

Tahoe Trout.

Trout, Beardslee: See Crescent Lake Blue-Back.

Trout, Brown.

Trout, European Brown.

Trout, Colorado River: See Black-Spotted.

Trout, Columbia River: See Black-Spotted.

Trout, Crescent Lake Blue-Back.

Trout, Crescent Lake Long-Headed.

Trout, Crescent Lake Speckled.

Trout, Dublin Pond.

Trout, Golden: See Sunapee.

Trout, Green: See Black Bass.

Trout, Green-Back.

Trout, Great Lakes: See Mackinaw.

Trout, Jordon.

Trout, Kern River: See Rainbow.

Trout, Lac de Marbre.

Trout. Lake Southerland Salmon.

Trout, Lake Southerland Spotted: See Jordon's Trout.

Trout, Lake Tahoe.

Trout. Lewis: See Yellowstone Trout.

Trout, Marston: See Lac de Marbre Trout.

Trout, Mt. Whitney: See Rainbow.

Trout, Nissuee: See Rainbow.

Trout, Noshee: See Rainbow.

Trout, Pike: See Long Island Pickerel.

Trout, Red: See Lac de Marbre Trout.

Trout, Stone's: See Rainbow.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

ADDENDA TO FRESH WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS—Page xi—Con.

Trout, Sunapee.

Trout, Tahoe.

Trout, Truckee: See Lake Tahoe.

Trout, Utah.

Trout, Western Oregon Brook:

See Rainbow. Trout, White: See Sunapee. Trout, Yellow-Fin Trout, Yellowstone. Truckee Trout: See Lake Tahoe. Unishi: See Landlocked Salmon. Unishe: See Landlocked Salmon.

Utah Trout.

Wananishe: See Landlocked Salmon.

Western Oregon Brook Trout: See Rainbow.

White Lake Bass: See White Bass.

White Trout: See Sunapee.

Winnonish: See Landlocked Salmon.

Yellow-Fin Trout.

Yellowstone Trout.

ADDENDA TO SALT WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS—Page xx

Amber Jack: See Amber Fish. Barracuda. Barracuda, Great. Barracouda: See Barracuda. Barracutta: See Barracuda. Bass, White: See White Bass

(fresh water) and Squeteague. Bream: See Rosefish and Scup-

paug. Burnet: See Sea Robin. Chickwit: See Squeteague. Drummer: See Drummer and

Squeteaque. Fumet: Sea Sea Robin. Great Barracuda. Grey Trout: See Squeteague. Guachanche Pelon: See Barracuda. Kingfish: See Kingfish (sea mink),

Sierra Mackerel, Cero Mackerel,

etc. Mackerel, Sierra. Opah: See Moon-Fish. Picuda: See Barracuda. Pintado: See Sierra Mackerel. Porgie: See Scuppaug. Quinnot Salmon: See Quinnat. Rabalo: See Ravallia. Ravalo: See Ravallia. Schrod: See Cod. Schrode: See Cod. Shrod: See Cod.

Shrode: See Cod.

Salt Water Trout: See Squeteague.

Sennet: See Barracuda.

Sierra Mackerel.

Spet: See Barracuda.

Southern Sea Trout: See Squeteague.

Spot: See Spot (Lafayette) and Red Drum (Channel Bass).

Spotted Silver Sides: See Squeteague.

Squetog: See Squeteague.

Squitee: See Squeteague.

Succoteague: See Squeteague.

Tiena: See Pacific Bonita.

Trout, Bastard: See Squeteague.

Trout, Deep Water: See Squeteague.

Trout, Grey: See Squeteague.

Trout, Ocean: See Squeteague.

Trout, Salt Water: See Squeteague.

Trout, Shad: See Squeteague.

Trout, Sun: See Sea Squeteague.

Trout, Southern Sea: See Squeteague.

Trout, White: See Squeteague.

White Bass: See White Bass (fresh water) and Squeteague.

White Trout: See Squeteague.

ADDENDA TO POPULAR FRESH WATER FISHES—Page 3

LlNG1(Lota maculosa). Fresh Water Cusk, Burbot, Lake Lawyer, etc.). The only fresh water member of the codfish family; found in deep parts of the larger lakes of Canada and the northern United States from Maine and New Brunswick to the headwaters of the Missouri, and to Alaska. Abundant in the Great Lakes. Reaches a length of three feet. Small fish bait. Black Bass tackle.

SALMON TROUT, LAKE SOUTHERLAND {Salmo declivifrons). Found only in Lake Southeriand. Reaches a length of ten inches; is very gamy; takes the fly, and leaps.

TROUT, CRESCENT LAKE BLUE-BACK {Salmo beardsleei). Beardslee Trout, etc. A deep-water fish weighing up to fourteen pounds, found only in Crescent Lake, Washington, and taken during April, May, June, and October, chiefly on the troll. Leaps from the water when hooked. Color: Upper, deep blue ultra marine; lower, white.

TROUT, CRESCENT LAKE LONG-HEADED {Salmo bathaecetor). Closely related to the Steel-Head Trout. A deep-water fish of Lake Crescent, Washington, caught only on set lines within a foot of the bottom. Will not come to the surface; will not take the fly or trolling spoon. Somewhat resembles the speckled trout of Crescent Lake, though more slender and of lighter color.

TROUT, CRESCENT LAKE SPECKLED {Salmo ores-centis). Closely resembles the Steel-Head. Weighs up to ten pounds. Found in Crescent Lake, Washington. An excellent game fish.

TROUT, DUBLIN POND {Salvelinus agassizii). Inhabitant of Center and Dublin Pond and Lake Monad-nock, etc., New Hampshire. Differs from the Brook Trout in being pale gray in color and more slender. Reaches a length of eight inches. Brook Trout tackle.

TROUT, GREEN-BACK {Salmo stomias) . A small black-spotted species, inhabiting the head waters of the Arkansas and Platte rivers; abundant in brooks, streams, and shallow parts of lakes. Common in the waters near Leadville and in Twin Lakes, Colorado, in company with the Yellow-Fin Trout, which see. Weighs up to one pound.

TROUT, JORDAN'S (Salmo jordani). Lake Southerland Spotted Trout, etc. Innabits Lake Southerland, west of Puget Sound. Caught on the artificial fly as late as October, and is

a great leaper. Is black-spotted. Resembles the Utah Trout in color and the Steel-head Trout in shape. •

TROUT, KAMLOOPS {Salmo kamloops). Stit-tse, etc. A form of the Steel-head. Abounds in Okanogan, Kamloops, Kootenai lakes and other waters tributary to the Frazer and upper Columbia rivers. Taken chiefly on the troll. A large, gamy, graceful, slender fish. Color: Dark olive above, bright silvery below.

TROUT, LAC DE MARBRE {Salvelinus martoni). MaLTS-ton Trout, etc. Found in Lac de Marbre, near Ottawa, the lakes of the Lake St. John district, Lac a Cassette in Rimouski county and Lake Soccacomi and the Red Lakes in Maskinonge county, Canada. Takes the fly readily. Color: Upper, dark brown; below whitish pink unspotted. Reaches a length of one foot.

TROUT, SUNAPEE {Salvelinus aureolus). American Saibling, White Trout, Golden Trout, Charr, etc A native of Sunapee Lake, N. H., and Flood Pond, Ellsworth, Maine, now being introduced in other lakes. Favors deep water; takes live bait. Weighs up to twelve pounds.

TROUT, UTAH (Salmo virginalis). Abounds in the streams and lakes of Utah west of the Wasath Mountains—^in Utah Lake and the Sevier, Jordan, Bear and Provo rivers. Weighs up to twelve pounds.

TROUT, YELLOW-FIN {Salmo macdonaldi). Found in Twin Lakes, Colorado, in company with the Greenback Trout, from which it is distinct in color, habits and size. Weighs up to nine poimds. Is caught on the artificial fly and with the troll. Favors gravel bottom in deep water.

TROUT, YELLOWSTONE {Salmo lewisi). Abundant in Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming, and throughout the Snake River Basin above Shoshone Falls, and the headwaters of the Missouri.

ADDENDA TO POPULAR SALT WATER FISHES— Page 21

BARRACUDA, GREAT (Sphyraena barracuda). Barracutta, Spit Sinnet, Guachanche Polon, etc. Caught with the same outfit as used for Tarpon, on the surface, trolling with squid bait, or still fishing with mullet or other small fishes. Measures up to six feet. Ranges from Brazil northward through the West Indies to Pensacola, Charleston and the Bermudas. There are several smaller species—one (S. ensis) of two feet in length in the Gulf of Mexico southward to Panama; another (S. guachancho) of two feet in length with the same distribution as the Great Barracuda, but occasionally found as far north as Wood's Hole; another (S. ficudilla) of eighteen inches in length, found from Bahia northward to the West Indies; another of a foot and a half in length, the Northern Barracuda (S. horealis), common on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Fear to Cape Cod, and the

California Barracuda (S. ar-gentea) , of four and five feet in length, occurring on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco to Cape San Lucas,, very commonly so among the Santa Barbara Islands.

MACKEREL, SIERRA (Scomberomorus regalis). Pintardo, Kingfish, etc. Ranges from Cape Cod to Brazil. Not easily distinguished from the Spanish Mackerel and the Cero Mackerel. Weighs up to twenty pounds. Caught on the troll; is a fine food and game fish. Common about Florida and Cuba.

POLLOCK Addendum to item on page 37: Is said to be caught on the artificial fly in the spring of the year along the New England Coast.

RAVALLIA, (Snook, Robalo, etc.). Addendum to item on page 38: This fish is said to rise to the artificial Hy.

THE WATERS

"The water, more productive than the earth. Nature's storehouse, in which she locks up her wonders, is the eldest daughter of the creation, the element upon which the spirit of God did first move." Izaak Walton.

Trout Lake, near Ophir, Colorado.

"Rivers and the inhabitants of the watery clement were made for wise men to contemplate, and fools to pass by without consideration." Walton's Angler.

L A N T and preserve trees and shrubbery as near as possible to the streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Foliage, including herbs and flowers and fruits, though as Walton says, produced by water, is the natural purifier and protector of water. The largest bodies of water suffer from constant exposure to the sun, and fair-sized rivers and ponds are often dried up entirely by the destruction of trees.

"The groves were God's first temples."

Naturally the fishes, too, find protection in foliage. They thrive better where there is an equal proportion of light and

shade, and their food is more abundant, natural and wholesome where the waters are surrounded by luxuriant foliage.

Don't destroy the trees yourself, and don't permit others to destroy them.

Be ever watchful of the ignorant immigrant. His first impulse on arriving on our bountiful shores from his native

land of devastation is to ruin everything of nature—the trees, the lawns, the flowers, the birds and the fishes.

He dynamites and nets the fishes in the streams and lakes, he cuts and bums down woodland to smooth his path to the oil and coal regions, he sets brutal traps for quadruped animals, he robs birds* nests, he nets songbirds, and he shoots and snares the farmers' valuable feathered insect destroyers.

He sees no beauty in the healthful greenery of the world; the woods, the waters, the grassy slopes and the flower fields are to him no more than an ash neap and a leafless, grassless back vard, and he estimates the song bird and game fish solely by their comparative value to edible merchandise.

These destructive acts and mean ideas are also fostered by a species of home country idiot; so, it behooves nature-lovers to be diligently watchful and prompt and determined in their actions to save our beautiful country from the utter ruination

it will surely suffer if these spoilers are not made to respect our natural law of preservation.

Strive to reform, first of all, the dastardly practice of polluting the rivers and lakes by the refuse oi the water closet, cement works, oil plant, gas tank, tan yard, acid factory, paint shop, steel mill, iron foundry and aye works. The angler should fi^ht this ungodly condition for the sake of his noble recreation, because the poisons of the greedy-man's mill kill the fishes, and man in general should take up arms agianst the draining of waste matter into public streams because the dye, acid, oil, gas and sewage impregnate the drinking-water with deadly disease germs.

There are hundreds of thousands of fatal cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox and other death-dealing diseases in the United States every year, and all of these, all, are directly and indirectly caused by the drinking of poisoned water, or the eating of food that has been poisoned by the contaminated water!

A fine regard, this, on the part of man for "the element upon which the spirit of God did first move."

^^Perpetual devotion to what a man calls his business is only to be sustained by perpetual neglect of other things. And it is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do."

Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Platte River, near Bailey's, Colcrado.

Lake Trout. (Salrelinus namttycush.)

Weight, 20Ji pounds. Caught in Twin Lakes, Colorado,

toy W. W. Fay, of Buena Vista, Colorado,

June 1, 1907.

THE FISHES

** Moses, the friend of God—Lev. xi. 9, Deut. xiv. 9,—appointed fish to be the chief diet for the best commonwealth that ever yet was. The mightiest feasts have been of fish."

Walton.

" To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven." ECCLES. J:I.

HERE are lots of fishes and plenty of good fishing in American waters, notwithstanding the ever-increasing army of anglers and professional fishermen, the wanton destruction of the various species for food, sport and false glory, and the spoilation of the very habitat of the finny tribes by the march of so-called civilization.

There is no hope of saving the fishes forever so long as the prevailing idea of "improvement" obtains, but there is much that the honest angler and nature-lover can do to prolong the life of lovely natural effects and promote the innocent pleasures derived from close communion with the waters and the trees and the beautiful living things that inhabit these.

The most important movement in the direction of restoring

the thousands of ruined waters and preserving the few pure places the greedyman has not as yet "improved," is that which will apprehend the spoilers who use the rivers, lakes and bays as the dumping place of their deadly poisonous refuse—oil, acid, dye, paint, discharges of the hospital, water-closet, swillpail, and slaughter-house, all of which are cast into the streams, "the element upon which the spirit of God did first move," with a brutal affront to our Creator and disregard of public health, the life of the fishes that have the first right to all water, and the natural beauty of all things—that is little short of a crime parallel with cold-blooded murder, for nature proves, if bribed science wont, that this contamination is the one cause of all the cases of typhoid and other fevers that kill thousands of human beings every day! The dynamiting and netting of fishes by the ignorant immigrant and our own country's unenlightened class, the trawl and set net of the market fisherman, and the greedy, wasteful barrel and tubful catches of the hand-fine fisher are next in order as means and methods of wanton despoliation of the waters and their game.

There are legal and moral laws that govern or should govern the depredations of these destroyers, and anglers should do all m their power to oppose or at least expose the unlawfvd acts of the enemies of fishes and fishing.

We all know the wasteful methods of the unscrupulous class among net fishermen—their killing of millions of

a

ft.

edible fishes they and their marketmen allow to rot in the sun, and their taking of millions more for the mere making of oil or for fertilizing purposes.

Of late years a new spoiler, the most desperate and destructive of all, has developed—the hand-line fisher who competes with his brothers in an endeavor to excel as a butcher of quantity, who fishes for fish alone, and who breaks every law and ignores every rule and axiom of the angler, the fish commission, the nature-lover, the citizen and the gentleman.

Parties of this rough element go forth daily in and out of legal season time, and slaughter whole boat-loads of baby striped bass, spawn-laden flounder, fluke, weakfish, bluefish, sea bass, blackfiah, cod, porgie, etc., according to the season's yield, in the majority of instances far excelling the kill of the average market net fisherman.

Shamed or rather frightened by exposure a few of this wastefvd gentry affect a huge, coarse so-called rod and reel outfit in their murderous exploits, but their giant tools are not legitimate tackle in the angler's conception, and the slaughter is by no means lessened—in fact, it is seriously heightened —by the application of this sure-killing, wholly inappropriate rigging.

There is a legal limit in the taking of game birds and quadrupeds, and a law that restricts the catch of fresh water

fishes, so many to the single rod in a day, but, to the shame of our lawmakers, the noble game of the ocean and salty bays and rivers is unprotected, and its numbers cannot long survive the prevailing murderous onslaught of the tubman and the trawler. The laws shovdd limit the catch in salt water as it is limited in the rivers and lakes of the upland, and thus preserve the game and the noble pursuit of honest angling.

The angler doesn't take more fishes than his own table or the table of the sick-room can consume, and he takes these in season in true angling form with proper tackle properly manipulated.

A dozen small fishes, or a half-dozen medium-size fishes, or three of fair size, or one or at most two of large size, in a single day, are enough to satisfy the most ardent angler, if he be of the true spirit—if he feels like a gentleman and acts like a sportsman.

O, ye gentleman legislators and all ye men of personal power, reform this poisoning of our drinking water, this destroying the natural beauty of the world, and this slaughter of the seaside, this tub and barrel filling of the boy bungler and blood-buying bayman; stop this slaughter that means the utter annihilation of the fishes if allowed to flourish even a few years more. Then, with continued restrictions upon the netter of the market, and with these restrictions enforced, we shall have health and life, and we shall have sea food galore,

and, equally gratifying, the pleasures of chivalricly angling for it.

Big Thompson River in the Loveland Canon, Colorado.

THE ANGLER AND THE FISHERMAN

" The Tuna Angling Club, of Santa Catalina Island, California, is bound to the use of light rods and lines, and hand-lines are referred to as unsportsmanlike and detremental to the public interest." Newspaper Item.

O

** Anglers encourage the adoption of angling methods which make the wholesale slaughter of fishes impossible, and increase the sport of taking a fair number in a fair way." HenryVan Dyke.

N E profound proof of the soundness in the philosophy that teaches against wantonly wasteful slaughter in the chase is the disinclination on the part of certain so-called sportsmen —a vulgar gentry that resort to the woods and waters solely because it is fashionable to do so—and their guides to honorably dispose of their game after the killing. These greedy snobs are viciously adverse to losing a single bird or fish in the pursuit, but they think little of letting the game rot in the sun after the play. With this fact easily provable smy day in the year, it may be said that outside of market fishing and camp fishing for the pot the one real object in fishing and angling is the pursuit itself and not the quarry.

In baseball, it's the game, not the bases; in archery, it's the straightest shooting, not the target. True, we play cards for prizes, but surely as much for the game itself, not altogether for the prizes, because it is possible to buy the prizes or their

equivalent outright or take the prizes by force.

My bayman developes fits bordering closely upon incurable hysteria if I lose a single bluefish in the play, but he worries not when he goes ashore with a sloopful of hand-liners and half a hundred fish he can not make good use of.

"Pull it in! you'll lose it!" "We could catch a hundred if you wouldn't fool!" "The other boats '11 beat us badly!" "There's a million right 'round the boat!"

These are a few of his excitable expressions. But, when I say to him, "What's the difference. Captain, in losing one or two fish here and wasting half a hundred on shore ?" he calms down for a minute or two. Only for a minute or two, however, for he's in the game solely for fish, not the fishing. It's all numbers and size with him, and he's encouraged in this greed by nine out of every ten men he takes aboard his boat.

"We caught fifty," says Tom.

"We caught a hundred and ten," says Dick.

Kennehayo^ Maine.

"We caught two hundred and sixty," says Harry.

And so the bayman brags, too, because it's purely business with him.

I have always found the greatest pleasure in fishing is the fishing and not the blood and bones associated with the pursuit. I would rather take five fair fish on fine tackle correctly manipulated than fill the hold with a hundred horrid monsters mastered by mere strength, as in hand-line trolling for bluefish in the ocean and for muskellonge, etc., in fresh water.

"But," says Captain Getemanyway, "I can catch more . fish with a hand-line than you can with your fine rod and reel."

"Of course you can," I reply, "and you could catch more if you used a net, a stick of dynamite or a shotgun."

If it's the fish alone that is the object of the angler's eye, why resort to any sort of tackle when there's a fish stall in every bailiwick?

There is great need of enlightenment in the common ethics of angling. Many persons are under the impression that quantity rather than quality makes the angler's day.

According to their view of the pursuit, fishing is judged by figures, as in finance—glory to the man with the biggest balance. This is not so, because with this view accepted^

Rockefeller would shine above Christ, Shakespeare and Lincoln.

The mere catch—the number of fish taken—is only one little detail; it is not all of angling. If it were, the superior fisherman would be the man who got his fish in any manner.

Some of our greatest aiiglers purposely never excel in the matter of numbers. The angler's true qualities are based on the application of correct tackle, correct methods in fishing, and a correct appreciation of the pursuit, the game, the day and the craft.

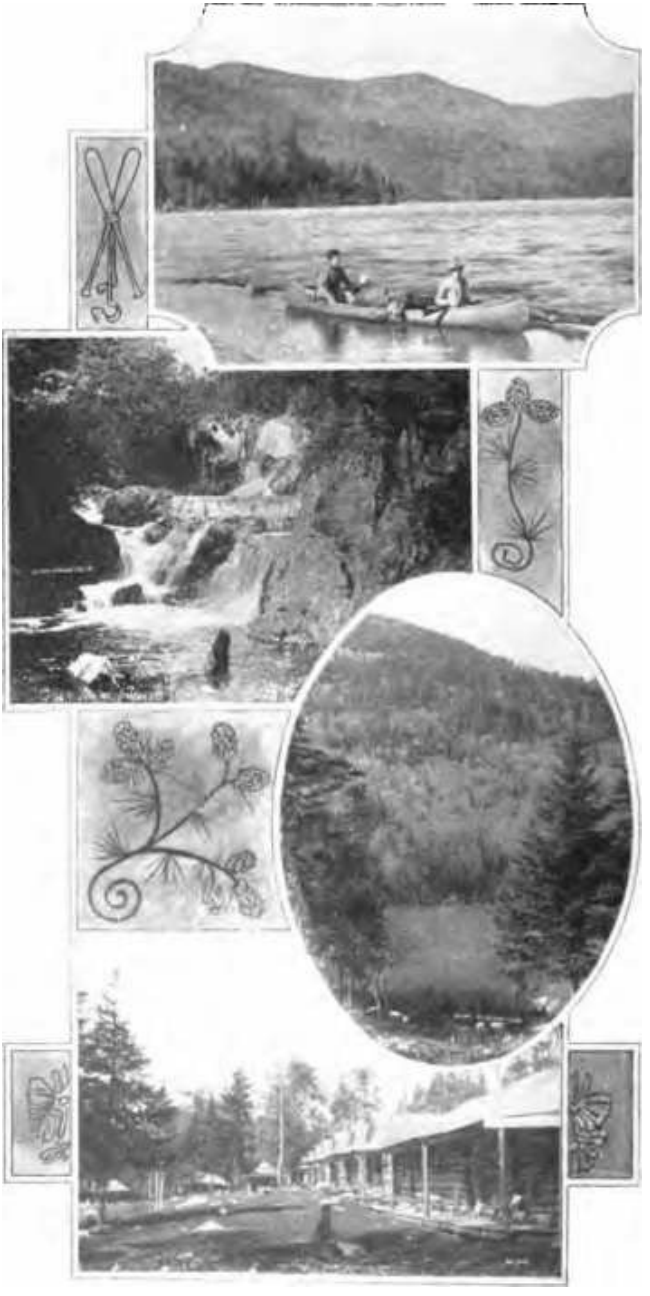
'Tis the day and the play, not the heads and hides that count.

An ancient writer says of the royal hounds: "The hunter loves to see the hounds pursue the hare, and he is glad if the hare escapes." So it is in angling; we do not wish to catch all the fish we can take in any fashion. We want to take some of them in a proper manner with appropriate implements.

"I can catch more trout with the angle worm and more bass with the trolling spoon than you can with the artificial fly," says Robert.

"Of course you can, Robert," say I, "and you could catch still more if you spread a screen across the tiny stream or set a trap, or if you used a set line with a hundred hooks, just as the target shooter might more readily puncture the circle with

a charge of shot than with the single bullet, pr just as the greedyman with a blunderbus might excel in number the wing shot by potting quail



bunched on the ground instead of chivalricly bagging single birds on the wing with a pertinent arm.

The neophyte always confounds the angler with the indiscriminate fisherman and so implicates the angler in the cruelty and wastefulness associated with mere chance fishing, when in fact the angler is the real propagator and protector of the fishes, and is in no sense cruel or wasteful.

The lawa that prohibit greedy catches, and protect the mother fish in breeding time are made by, enforced by and supported financially by the angler.

The rearing of the fishes that are placed in depleted waters was originated by, is conducted by, and is paid for by the angler.

No other class has earnestly bothered its head, honestly lifted its hands or liberally opened its purse in these matters, and the nearest association man in general has with the preservation of both wild fish and fowl is in uttering a cowardly, false accusation against the one who really deserves sole credit for the work, the sportsman, the genuine field sportsman, not the vicious sporting man of the race track, cock pit and gambling den—two distinct species of animal, as vastly separated in character as the deerhound and the dragon.

And why this charge against the innocent? Simply because the guilty wish to shield and profit themselves, as the thief cries fire that he may pick your pocket in the panic that ensues.

But then there is a well meaning but wholly unenlightened element, that, influenced by the cry of the methodical spoiler, ignorantly condemns the honest man—the really humane men and women who are sincere in their condemnation but totally ignorant of their subject.

One of this sort, an estimable woman in public life, loudly preaches against the chase and is all the time drawing dividends that provide her with the means to indulge in the vulgarest and cruelest of fashionable extravagances —among them the wool of the unborn lamb, furs from the backs of fast-disappearing quadrupeds, and feathers of th« farmers' most valuable insect-destroying song birds — and these wicked dividends derived from several acid factories, a gas house, a power plant and a dye works that have not only killed off the trillions of fishes in several rivers but destroyed forever the very habitat of the species!

Another of this sort is well exemplified in the character of an old gentleman in Pennsylvania who loudly proclaims against trout fishing, but who utterly ruins nearly eight miles of trout water, once the home of thousands of lordly fish, by permitting his mill hands to run off sawdust in the streams.

This poor, ignorant soul objects to you and me chivalricly taking half a dozen specimens on the fly—catching the cunning trout with an imitation of the living thing itself destroys by the thousands for food and play—while he mercilessly slaughters the entire immediate supply, and

prevents further propagation of the whole species with the refuse of his forest-devastating, money-making machine. True, the angler like all fishermen, and like the fishes themselves, kills his specimens, but this killing is ordained by nature herself—at least it has better grounds for excuse, if excuse it needs, than that ten-fold more destructive killing by the fishes that not only slay for food, but actually mutilate millions upon millions of their kind for the mere play afforded them in this practice—and though the angler may be in the wrong when he humanely dispatches a few of the batch he breeds, he is not as hopeless as the wanton fisher, or as brutal as the unenlightened "reformers," the so-called humane lady with the fashion furs and feathers of fast-disappearing species she never turns a hair to replenish or protect, and the old gentleman hypocrite with his murderous sawdust and dye.

Arctic {Back'is) fy'rayLing—Thymallvssif/nifer.

FLY-FISHING FOR BROOK TROUT

**0f all sports, commend me to angling; it is the wisest, virtuousest, best." Thomas Hood.

W

**A love of the gentle art opencth first the heart, then the fly-book." Thaddeus

NORRIS.

HEN I go fishing, it is for the purpose of catching fish; when I go angling—flyfishing—it is the soul I seek to replenish, not the creel.

"One of the charms of angling," says Pritt, "is that it presents an endless field for argument, speculation and experiment." True, but anglers have no argument in the first feature of their pastime—the object of it. Fishermen and men who do not go fishing or angling argue that the object sought by the angler is the fish, but anglers all agree that the game is but one of the trillion of pleasant things that attract them to the pursuit of it.

They argue and speculate and experiment in the matter of rods and tackle, and they argue as to the virtues of the various species, the qualities of the waters, the conditions of the weather, but they have ever been and ever will be calmly agreed as to the obiect of it all—the love of studying rather than destroying the game, the love of the pursuit itself.

They angle because of its healthfulness, and the consequent exhilaration of mind and body that attends the gentle practice, not merely for the fishes it may procure them, or for the sake of killing something, as the unenlightened person charges, for the death of an animal, to the angler, is the saddest incident of his day.

All things animate, man included, were made to kill and to be killed. The only crimes in killing are in killing our own kind, and in killing any kind inhumanly.

And, of all creatures, the angler is the least offender in these crimes. The very game he seeks, though beautiful and gentle to the eye, and, at times, noble in deed and purpose, is the most brutal killer of all the races—the lovely trout in its attacks upon gaudy flies, the valiant bass and pike in devouring their smaller brethren, and the multitudinous sea-fishes, not alone in their feeding upon one another, but in their wanton murder of the millions upon millions of victims of their pure love of slaughter. But, of fly-fishing for brook trout: "Flv-fishing," says Dr. Henshall, "is the poetry of angling; and the genuine angler," says Frederick Pond, *'is mvariably a poet."

Fly-fishing, the highest order of angling, is indulged in in several forms—in fresh water for salmon, trout, black bp=«

grayling, perch, pike-perch, pickerel (Long Island brook pickerel), sunfish, roach, dace, shad, herring (branch), etc.; in brackish water for shad, trout, white perch, etc.; and in salt-water for bluefish (young), herring (common), mackerel, and—doubt not, kind sir, for I am prepared to prove it—squeteague (weakfish), plaice (fluke, summer flounder) and other species of both bottom and surface habitats— another "endless field for argument, speculation and experiment."

As there are many forms of fly-fishing, so are there many ways of fly-fishing for trout, and many kinds of trout, the various forms of brook trout, lake trout and sea trout.

Volumes would be required to discourse intelligently upon all these forms of trout and fly-fishing for them; so, I purpose in this particular instance to confine myself to one species and one form of trout and one order of fly-fishing.

The trout referred to is the true brook trout, scientifically alluded to as Salvelinus fontinalis and commonly called,, besides brook trout (its most popular name), speckled trout, mountain trout, speckled beauty, spotted trout, etc.

The fly-fishing treated of is that popular form that is most indulged in by the eastern trout fly-fisherman—small-stream fishing in the mountains and wooded level lands that "carries us," as Davy wrote as far away as 1828 "into the most wild

and beautiful scenery of nature to the clear and lovely streams that gush from the high ranges of elevated hills."

Above all other styles of fly-fishing, it calls for the most delicate tackle and the very daintiest hand.

"How delightful," says the author of Salmonia, "in the early spring, after the dull and tedious time of winter, when the frosts disappear and the sunshine warms the earth and waters, to wander forth by some clear stream, to see the leaf bursting from the purple bud, to scent the odors of the bank perfumed by the violet, and enameled, as it were, with the primrose and the daisy; to wander upon the fresh turf below the shade of trees, whose bright blossoms are filled with the music of the bee; and on the surface of the waters to view the gaudy flies sparkling like animated gems in the sunbeams, whilst the bright and beautiful trout is watching them from below; to hear the twittering of the water-birds, who, alarmed at your approach, rapidly hide themselves beneath the flowers and leaves of the water-lily; and, as the season advances, to-find all these objects changed for others of the same kind, but better and brighter, till the swallow and the trout contend as it were for the May fly, and till in pursuing your amusement in the calm and balmy evening you are serenaded by the songs of the cheerful thrush, performing the offices oi paternal love in thickets ornamented with the rose and woodbine."

The other forms of fly-fishing for trout, the pursuit of larger

specimens of the same species in larger waters, the lakes and ponds and rivers—all equally inviting by their

gentle requirements and the "beautiful scenery of nature" — deserve special treatment, because, as in fly-fishing for salmon (satmo salar)y the very top notch of all forms of angling, the play, the player, the scenes and the accessories are sufficiently different to confound the reader I am mainly measuring to amuse with these particular lines.

Small stream fly-fishing for brook trout belongs in a class just between fly-fishing for the brook trout of broader waters, the lakes and ponds, and fly-fishing for salmon in the lordly rivers of Maine and Canada.

The brook trout is angled for in the spring and summer, principally with the artificial fly, and, by the chivalric angler, only with the artificial fly, though many greedy fishermen of trifling experience and wholly deprived of the true spirit of angling—in that they fish for the fish alone and judge their day and play solely by the size of their catch—contrive to convince us that the live lure is equally honorable, notwithstanding that the cruel, clumsy, uncleanly, unfair, wasteful practice of live-bait trout fishing is condemned by every truly gentle disciple and practical authority.

Most advocates of live-bait trout fishing, who would have us believe that their method is entitled to recognition in the same category with fly-fishing, proudly proclaim that this

should be because they "can catch more fish with the worm or minnow than the angler can catch with his fly."

If this reasoning is to settle the debate, if killing and quantity compose the angler's axiom, why not resort to still more productive means—dynamite, or net the stream instead of gently fishing it?

No, the trout fly-fisherman abhors trout bait-fishing for the same reason the wing shot prefers his appropriate arm to a cannon; the yachtsman, his gentle craft to a man-o'-war; the horseman, his trained mount to a locomotive; the archer, his arrow instead of a harpoon; and so I might go on in similes that would burlesque every form of recreative amusement in the world.

The brook trout breeds in the autumn, favors eddies, riffles, pools, and deep spots under the banks of the stream, and near rocks and fallen trees, and feeds on flies, small fish, worms and other small life forms.

Its shape, weight, size and color are influenced by its food, its age, its activity, its habitat, and its habits. Its color corresponds to the color of the water bottom, and will change as the water bottom changes. If removed to a new water, where the bottom color is different from the bottom color of its first abode—lighter or darker, as the case may be—it will gradually grow to a corresponding shade, blending with its new habitat just as its colors suited the stones and

grasses and earthy materials of its native domain.

In weight, the brook trout ranges up to ten pounds in large waters. There is a record of one weighing eleven pounds. This specimen was taken in Northwestern Maine.

Senator Frye's Forest Lodge, Rangeley Lake, Maine.

The species averages three-quarters of a pound to one pound and a half in the streams, and one pound to three pounds in the lakes and ponds. It occurs between latitude 32>^° and 55*=*, in the lakes and streams of the Atlantic watershed, near the sources of a few rivers flowing into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and some of the southern affluents of Hudson Bay, its range being limited by the western foothills of the Alleghanies, extending about three hundred miles from the coast, except about the Great Lakes, in the northern tributaries of which it abounds. It also inhabits the head waters of the Chattahoochee, in the Southern spurs of the Georgia Alleghanies and tributaries of the Catawba in North Carolina and clear waters of the great islands of the Gulf of

St. Lawrence —Anticosti, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland; and abounds in New York, Michigan, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Long Island, Canada, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

My favorite rod for stream trout fishing is a cork-handled, all-lancewood rod of three or four ounces in weight and eight feet in length, or a rod of similar length weighing four or five ounces and made of split bamboo—the best split bamboo of the best workmanship. The cheap, so-called split bamboo of the drygoods store bargain (?) counter, retailed for a price that would not pay for the mere wrapping of the correct article, is a flimsy, decorative thing, and would collapse, or, worse still, bend one way and stay that way, if used on the stream. The fly-rod material must be springy and resiliently so, and the rod must be constructed so as to permit of this condition.

The reel I favor is a small, narrow, light, all-rubber or narrow aluminum common-click reel, holding twenty-five yards of the thinnest-calibred silk, water-proof-enameled line.

My leader is a brown-stained one of silk gut, twelve feet in length. The leader should be fresh and firm, flexible and fine, not a dried-up brittle, unyielding, snappy snarl of the salesman's discarded sample box that breaks at the

mere touch, or releases the flies at the first cast or parts at the first strike—if by some miraculous mischance you get this far with it. The leaders, a half-dozen of them, should be carried, when not in actual use, in a flat, aluminum, pocket-fitting box between two dampened flannel mats (though not preserved this way in close season), so as to have them thoroughly limp from being water soaked, that you may more readily and more safely adjust them, for break they surely will if handled in a dry state.

The willow creel, in which the spoil of the day is deposited, should be, I think, about the size of a small hand-satchel. To this is fastened a leather strap, with a broad, shoulder-protecting band of stout canvas. This I sling over the right shoulder, allowing the creel to hang above the back part of the left hip where it will least interfere with me during the fight with fontinalis.

The landing net I use is a little one of egg shape, made of cane with no metal whatsoever, and it has a linen mesh about ten inches in width and eighteen inches in length. The handle is a trifle over one foot in length. To this I tie one end of a stout but light-weight flexible and small-calibred cord, or a stretch of small tube rubber, and the other end of this I tie to a button on my coat under my chin, throwing the net over my left shoulder to lie on my back until called into service.

The clothing should be of dark-gray wool of light weight. I wear a lightly woven gray sweater under my coat when the weather is cool.

Trout Fishiny in Dey's River, Delta County, Midiigan.

I have plenty of pockets in my trouting coat, and I make it a practice to tie a string to nearly everything I carry in them—shears, hook-file, knife, match-box, tobacco-pouch, pipe, purse, field-glasses, fly-book, etc.—so that I will not mislay them ordinarily, or drop them in the rushing current during some exciting moment.

The headgear I like is a gray, soft, felt hat of medium brim to protect my eyes in the sun and to sit upon in the shade.

The footwear may consist of waterproof ankle shoes attached to rubber or canvas trousers, or of a pair of light close-fitting hip-rubber-boots. Some anglers wear rubber water-proof combined trousers and stockings and any sort of well-soled shoes. In warm weather, I affect nothing beyond a pair of old shoes with holes cut in both sides to let the water run freely in and out, the holes not big enough to admit sand and pebbles.

The artificial flies are of many hundreds of patterns. I have a thousand or two, but half a hundred, of sizes four to six for the lakes and ponds, and six to fourteen for the small streams, are enough to select from during a season; two dozen are sufficient for a single trip, half a dozen will do to carry to the stream for a day—if you don't lose many by whipping them off or getting them caught in a tree—and two are all I use for the cast, though a cast of three flies is the favorite of many fishermen. I amuse myself by presuming to have a special list for each month, week, day and hour, but the extravagantly erratic ideas of the trout forbi d my recommending it to brother rodmen. Trout that show a preference for certain flies one day may the next day favor entirely different patterns. Sometimes they will take an imitation of the natural fly upon the water and at other times, being gorged with the natural insect, will only strike at some oddly colored concoction of no resemblance to any living thing in nature; this in play, or in anger, and at other times out of pure curiosity. An angler doesn't need a great number of flies—if he knows just what fly the game is taking. You can't

very well determine this half a hundred miles from the fishing; so, you take a variety with you and experiment. The flies should be of the best make and freshest quality, tied by a practical hand— some honest maker who is himself an angler—not the cheap, dried-up, wall-decorative, bastard butterflies of the ladies' dry-goods shop, that hybrid mess of gaudy waste ribbon-silk and barnyard feather, the swindling output of the catch-penny shopman whose sweat help do not know— upon my word— the name or the purpose of the thing they make.

Any six of the following list will kill well enough for a single day's pleasant fishing in any water at any time du-ing the legal season: Dark Coachman, Gray and Green Palmer, Ginger Palmer, Alder, Scarlet Ibis, Abbey,Imbrie, Professor, Conroy, Reuben Wood, March Brown, Orvis, White Miller, Coachman, Royal Coachman, Codun,

Brown and Red Palmer, Brown Hen, Queen of the Water, King of the Water, Squires, Black Gnat, Grizzly King, Quaker.

I use, as a rule, dark colors in clear water, and on bright days and early in the season; lighter shades in dull water and on dark days, in the evening and as the season grows warmer; but many anglers philosophize just the reverse— use light colors for early season fishing and sombre hues for midsummer play—hence the endless arguments and experiments described as one of the charms of the craft,

I prefer, as I have said, two flies on the leader, and my favorite of favorites for all times and all places is a cast made up of gnat-size pattern of dark-gray wing and pale-blue body, and another of a peculiar drab-cream shade.

In throwing or casting the fly I never "whip" or "flail" the rod, and I never cast with a long line when a short one will answer the purpose. Distance alone may count in a fly-casting contest, but in the wild stream a careful short cast is more effective than a clumsy long one.

I angle with my shadow behind me, and in casting the flies endeavor to allow only the flies to touch the water. The line frightens the game, and if a trout should take a fly on a loose, wavy line, he will not hook himself and he will blow the conceit from his mouth before the angler is able to hook him.

In learning to cast the fly, the young angler should start with the leader alone, as I believe all fly-fishing is begun by old and young, and as he lifts the flies from the water after the forward cast to make the backward motion he should simultaneously draw from the reel a half-yard of line and allow time for the flies to complete the whole circuit back of him. In fly-fishing the cast is not made from the

Ausable Lake, Adirondack Mountains, Xew York.

From " The Determined Angler."

reel as in bait-casting; the line is drawn from the reel a half yard at a time with the left hand. The line must fully straighten itself behind the angler ere it can be sent out straight before him. The flies, and at most only a little part of the leader should fall lightly upon the surface—as we imagine two insects, entangled in a delicate cobweb, might fall from a tree branch—and be drawn smartly, but gently in little jerks a second or two in imitation of two tiny live-winged bugs fluttering in the water; and then, as the angler steps slowly, firmly, but silently and softly in the current down stream, he should repeat the lifting of the flies, the drawing off of more line from the reel and the circling backward cast that takes up the slack and gives the line its forward force. Thus he should continue, deftly placing the lure in every likely spot ahead of him in the centre of the brook and along its moss-lined, flower-decked, rock-bound or grass-fringed banks.

The angler is careful not to let the trout see him, see his shadow, or see the rod, and not to let this wisest, most watchful species of all the finny tribes hear him or feel the vibration of his body.

In hooking the trout the angler strikes the second the fish strikes—not by a violent arm movement, but by a mere instantaneous nervous backward twist of the wrist, as one would instinctively draw up his hand from the pierce of a

needle point. Many trout are hooked the in-

stant the leader is lifted for a new cast, and many hook themselves without the slightest effort on the part of the angler.

When the fish is hooked he should not be flaunted in the air, as the boy fisher yanks his pond perch. The prize should be handled as if he were but slightly secured, his head should be kept under water, the line kept gently taut and the fish softly led out of noisy water and awg-y from stones, long grass, submerged tree branches or logs. ^ If the catch is heavy enough to draw the line from the reel it is allowed to do so, but the line should be kept taut and reeled in the second he hesitates. There need be no hurry.

Alter a little while the game's rushes will cease; then it should be reeled in, care being taken not to arouse it again by the contact of a weed or stone.

The tip of the rod is now raised over the head and back of the angler until the butt points downward; then, if the fish has been reeled in near enough, it is secured in the landing net, tail first, and carefully slid into the creel through the little square opening for this purpose in the lid. " If you, reader

mine, should some day get as far as this glorious part of the play, and the fish should be a small one, bejsatisfied; the true angler is ever of a contented heart; if the fish should be too small, set it free; the true angler is always humane and generous; if it should prove fit to feed upon, do not subject it to unnecessary suffering—skilfully kill it outright at once; the true angler is manly and merciful.

And, and—good luck to you, brother.

BLUEFISH ON FINE TACKLE

*^^Although the bluefish is sufficiently plucky to take a coarse troU, and few venture to angle for him with ordinary tackle ♦ ♦ ♦ capital sport is found at still-baiting for him from a boat anchored along the edge of tideways in the estuaries and near the shores of bays.

Scott's "Fishing in American Waters," 1869.

"Angling is

a special kind

of fishing."

Genio C.

Scott.

H E bluefish is commonly captured in a net by the man who fishes for the market, and on a coarse hand-line in trolling with an artificial squid bait thrown from the stem of a sail boat, by the amateur fisherman, but the angler takes the bluefish by still-fishing with fine tackle.

All anglers are fishermen, but all fishermen are not anglers, and as the angler's method is always attacked by the mere fisherman and the unenlightened class that never indulge in piscatorial play of any sort, it is necessary to set forth in a paper of this character a few primary axioms of the craft as an explanatory prologue to the main trend of what one means to say. We fain would strike boldly out into the fancy of the spirited play itself, and thus spare the practical angler a repetition here of the laws he knows by heart, but it can not be so.

The prejudiced scoffer must be silenced and the tyro instructed at the start, the same as these details would receive attention at the beginning of an angling day, or the story must surely suffer, just as the actual pursuit would be ruined if agitated by an unruly or lethargic mind. The angler is always perturbed in his story-telling by the cry of the

ungentle: "Oh, I can catch more fish with a hand-line than you can with your fine tackle."

And it cannot be that our present effort will escape this scoffing; so, we beg brother anglers to here indulge in a little patience—a practice they are great masters of on both land an(J water—while we subdue the scoffer and post the honest tyro for the pleasant journey that is in store for us.

**Lucian, well skilled in scoffing, this hath writ: Friend, that's your folly which you think your wit: This you vent oft, void both of wit and fear. Meaning another, when yourself you jier."

To those who boast of being able to catch more fish with a hand-line than the angler majr take with his tackle, we humbly confess that their boast is founded upon fact, and that their ability is only excelled in power b}^ a willingness of spirit that affords them constant opportunity of proving their greedy claim.

Of course, they are able, and willing, to take more fish with a hand-line than we are able or willing to take with our tackle, and they would be more able and no doubt more willing, all conditions favorable, to take more with a shot

gun, still more with a set line, still more with a drag net and still more with a stick of dynamite.

The difference in the angler and the mere fisherman is simple. The fisherman is willing to get his game anyway; the angler only with appropriate tackle, correctly rigged and humanely applied.

Every now and again we read the views of a certain class of men who contend that they can creel more brook trout by live bait fishing than by fly-fishing, and often this contention is exploited in the form of a wonderful discovery. The claim is as old as it is foul, and if it is true that the angle worm or minnow will catch more trout than the artificial fly—we are far from prepared to believe this— it is not an accomplishment any gentle person would be proud to boast of, because the angler's proficiency is not based upon and his pleasures are not derived from a superior desire or competency for slaughter, but rather upon the methods and paraphernalia employed, the species encountered, the propitiousness of the day, and the pursuit itself.

It is quality with the angler and quantity with the fisherman.

Lately we read the story of a fisherman—he is not an angler —who discovered that he didn't require "leaders, fine snells, expensive flies and silk lines" to catch black-

bass with; he could catch his fish "just as well with common tackle and a yellow devil," the yellow devil being a brutal, sure-killing instrument of torture th-at looks like a painted chicken egg decorated with spikes, feathers and safety-pins.

Earlier discoverers than the yellow devil advocate found still more killing apparatus in the spear, the bowgun and drag net; so, it is not even necessary to use a rod or line or any sort of tackle if mere slaughter is the glory of the day.

Man may fish with or without tackle, but he can not angle without it.

We could play checkers with frying-pans and make as high a score as with the fine, neat, more handy little disks; we could follow the hounds in fox hunting aboard a locomotive or auto-car instead of manfully astride the shapely horse, and

we could pot the fox with a charge of shot at the start if the brush itself were the main object of the hunt, just as we could take more fowl with a cannon than with the truer sporting arm, or gather more foot balls in an athletic shop than on the field in play.

Thoreau says we can eat nails.

An ancient writer sets forth: "The hunter follows in the chase and enjoys the run with both hound and hare, and is glad if the hare escapes."

It is not in evidence that the spirit and sport of yachting is lessened by the advent of the speedy machine boat, or that the gentle pastime derived from coaching or driving or riding is forgotten by the pleasure-seeker because the electric train gets the business man to his office faster than the stage or street car.

So, all the sure-killing, crate-filling devices and greedy methods of the mere fisherman do not appeal and never will appeal to the angler, for, like the connoisseur who prefers a few fine treasures and the study of art to a whole bargain-counter of daubs and never a glimpse of art outside of the catalogue and auction room, the angler loves the gratification of his favorite following only under similar conditions—a fair field, a fine equipment, a gallant game, and an honest purpose, rather than the mere getting of quantity by indifferent methods.

To those who value fishes solely by weight and measure and number, the market stall is just as joyous a fishing place as the silvery lake, the pearly brook, the placid river, the breezy bay or the green ocean surf, but to those who delight in the day and the play more than in the greedy mess, we condemn the hand-liner's sure killing gear, the marketman's boat and bait, and the raid upon the fish's spawning bed, and recommend instead the outfit of the angler, the feeling of the gentleman and the conduct of the sportsman.

Thus equipped in mind and matter, brother, we will in fancy sally forth to one of the most delightful of all the angler's joys—the taking of bluefish on fine tackle.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

83

There are four anglers in our party. All are supplied with the very best of modem rods and tackle, but each outfit is of a widely different character.

We meet the bayman at the little hotel in Bay Shore, one fine afternoon in late August, and he conducts us to his smart sloop anchored in the creek a quarter of a mile from the village.

We go aboard and sail at once for the fishing spot, a channel eddy out in the Great South Bay, where the Captain says he

took a hundred bluefish the day before.

'*Now, genelmen, I says as we won' do much teh-day," drawls our guide on the way out of the creek, "but we're sure teh ketch anuff teh brile fer supper, an' we'll protec' th' place fer teh-morrow when there'll be a plenty of t'other boats afloat."

It is the old man's intention to fish the last hour of the high tide to-day, and be nicely located and fully equipped to work two tides to-morrow—an hour before, an hour during, and an hour a,fter each tide, six hours of play in the day.

One of the party, little skilled in salt water methods, but an all-proficient angler in fresh water, puts out a blackbass trolling spoon at the stem of the sloop, but we soon discourage this by explaining to him that he will catch nothing beyond eel grass.

Bay Shore, Long Island, Neiv York.

"We might get a striped bass," says the fresh water enthusiast; "I've heard that the salt water striped bass takes the troll the same as black bass in the lakes."

"But, not here," says the Captain, "nor eny where about here. We ketch th* big striped bass in th' surf, casting with shedder crab bait, but never on th' troU, though, of course, th' bluefish will take a troU ef it be a imitation squid."

"Very funny," says the lake angler; "I've always heard that striped bass were caught on the troU as well as in still fishing."

"Yes, that be so," res|X)nds the bayman, "but it be in th'

ocean or in large rivers, like the Hudson and East rivers, an' th' troll beant like youm; it be a feathered hook with white worms a stringin* out way behind an* no spoon. They ketch some fine bass this way in th* bi^ rivers and th* ocean in th' spring and fall, but never here m this bay; so I'd advise yo' teh take in your line an' save time by a riggin' up fer bluefish as I tell yer, for we hain't got much more'n a half hour of proper water'teh fish in when we git teh th' place."

The sloop is now out in the open bay, dritting along under full sail, aided more by the outgoing tide tnan by the calm midsummer day's balmy breeze.

"But, I'll tell yer," says Captain Brant to the fresh water expert as a sort of apology, observing that his modest objection to the troll has hurt the feelings of the angler. " 111 tell yer what yer kin do, mister, you ken take this 'ere crab net and hev a pile o' fun scoopin' up a dozen er so of fat hardshell crabs as is driftin' by; they'll be fine teh bile fer supper. See 'em! They go by thick now."

And Pierce hurriedly hauls in his bass troll and is soon in the best kind of good spirits with himself and everybody aboard as he dips for the crabs, missing fully nine out of every ten that float by.

"Now, genelmen," pipes the bayman, "I says as how t*would he wise teh git yer bluefish tackle ready; we're nearin' th' hole, an' there beant much time left. Yer mus* be right smart

ef yer wan' a fish er two on this tide. I advise yer not t' bother wi' yer fine things teh-day, but jes git out them han'-lines an' haul in th* fish sailor fashin. Yer've ony got a few minutes afore th* tide'U be all out an' th' fish gone until teh-morrow."

"No, Captain Brant," I say to him, "we have told you all along that we are going to take our fish on fishing tackle or not at all; so, don't mention hand-lines again. I would rather take one bluefish on the rod than forty on the hand-line, and my friends all feel the same about this. What, pray, is the difiference, Captain, in us losing here one or two fish, and in your leaving fifty or so to rot on the sod bank when you make home? You left a fine lot there yesterday, you say, and we'd leave many there to-morrow if we use the hand-lines. No, 'tis better to leave the fish here alive, if we can't catch 'em with honest tackle that affords

a fair battle between man and fish. Give the game a chance—that's angHng."

**Sobeit,genelmen, so be it," quoths the hardy skipper. "No afence intended, but yer won'get eny fish on them little poles

an' silk threads, but as long as yer don' blame me, hev yer own way. Here we are! Now, genelmen, jes give me a han' et things, an' we'll be shipshaped in a minute. Pull that sheet in. Hoi' th' tiller stiff, an' I'll git thet hook over right here. This be th' spot, an' we be swung in jes right."

The Captain and his boy soon have the chumming machine going, and the anglers are all nervously adjusting their tackle and hurling all sorts of practical questions at the bayman and his help, who do their best to reply by word and action.

The chumming machine is a huge meat grinder that mutilates the quarter-pound herring (menhaden) that are put through it by the boy. The captain cuts three slices out of each side of the fish for our hooks, then the head, tail, bone, etc., are sacrificed for chum. The ground-up fish falls into a tub of salt water, and this is stirred into a thin, soup-like mess.

A large wooden spoon is emplo^red to dash the chum over the side of the boat into the tide way by which it is carried out astern, the large pieces drifting but sinking slowly, while the whole leaves an oily streak on the surface that is seen for a hundred yards.

The pieces of menhaden float away in the green water beneath the oil streak in even form now, and our baited hooks drift in this company.

"Let out lots o' line quick like at th' start, genelmen, so yer

bait'll look like th* chum,'* calls the bayman. " Let the bait sink near the boat as much as possible, an' remember now, genelmen, th' mos' important thing o' all—yer fish'11 be ketched when yer line is running out, an' never a onced when it's a comin' in."

Pierce hooks a huge fluke (plaice) quite near the stem, and this brings forth another tremendous flow of practical knowledge from the captain, who, yelling loudly, waves his arms and dances about the deck with the excitement of a panic-stricken stockbroker.

"Yer mus* get yer lines down, I tell yer, genelmen, afore they drift; get *em down and out; dip over lots o' line th' firs thing so it'll run free as th' chum. You'll git nothin* *cept fluke an' skate an' dogfish shark near th' boat. Yer line mus* run free an' untaut an' th' bait mus' sink with th' chum right here at th' stem. Oh, Lor', see 'em all about th' boat! There's a million! My stars, me

Moriches, Long Island, New York.

an' thet boy could ketch a hundred while yer foolin, with them little poles. There he be—he's took yer bait, sir! Hook him! Thet's it, now pull him in."

Sure enough, brother Wilstach has hooked a fine, big bluefish, and is holding him as best he can. The game is strong, and the rod is waving up and down, out and in. We all make room for the play, some taking in their lines, some drawing their baits out of the way, and Griggs and I who are in a tangle with the taut line the big fish is fighting on, doing our best to get clear in any manner possible.

I dodge under Wilstach's rod and Griggs steps over it and

Wilstach is now free of all obstruction.

He is using a steel rod of eight ounces, a rather small multiplying reel, a light Cuttyhunk linen line, and a single leader.

The rod bends as if it were a tiny lance wood trout rod, and the angler is having a strenuous time in his efforts in reeling in.

The fish must be well hooked; otherwise, our friend will lose his game, as he frequently allows a slack line a fatal error in most instances where a large fish is being handled.

Now his reel, not correctly adjusted when applied at the start, slips from the reel seat and drops on the deck, and away goes the bluefish like a pigeon freed from the trap, taking away yards and yards of the uncontrolled line, as the reel spins around like a top at the Captain's feet.

Wilstach's thumb is cut in the mishap, and is bleeding freely, but he waves us away with his head when we attempt to aid him, and actually threatens the excited captain with his fist.

We are all crying advice of some sort, the Captain is madly dancing again, and the chum boy is fairly splitting his face with laughter.

**I never seed such a fuss over an ol' bluefish," says the boy to me as I lean down for a fresh bit ot bait; "I'd a yanked him

in in a few jerks."

Wilstach has the reel in place again, and is wildly taking in about fifty yards of slack line, his facial expression clearly showmg the extraordinary anxiety with which he awaits the feeling of the tackle when the slack line is all in and the environment of the game is decided.

"Put yer lines over quick, genelmen," cries Captain Brant; **don' bother bout our men's fish—thet be gone to Cape Cod by this time—dam you boy, keep thet slop spoon agoin'!"

But the bluefish proves to be well hooked, and when the line is taut again, poor Wilstach fights his battle all over once more, fiercer than at first, the game fish now darting; swiftly in one direction, now in another, and being m the air half the time, shaking himself every inch like a small-mouth fresh water black bass when it leaps clear of the water after being hooked.

Wilstach has had fine experience with large bass and muskellunge in the fresh rivers and lakes, but it is plainly-evident that this bluefish is a puzzle to him.

"He must weigh twenty pounds!" he says to Brant, with a quick side glance.

"Twenty nothin ," replies the bayman, humorously sneering and squinting at the excited angler; "he's a short six pounder

or my old head's full o' eel grass; "I aint ever seed one o' twenty poun', thou' Dike Veriety said he onced ketched one aweighing seventeen poun' in the surf out yonder, but Dike's the liarest feller es follers the bay, an* we men ahere aint abelievin' him et his mother's fune'ral. Say, mister Wilstach, you'll lose thet blue ef yer don' keep thet line tight an' comin' all th' time an' bring him in teronc'd!"

"I'll give him a chance, a fair fight," says Wilstach; wear him out—drown him."

"Drown yer gran'mother—yer can't drown' a bluefish. Pull him in er leastwise don' giv' him slack. We'd a had fifty by now with th' han'lines."

* True, Captain," says Griggs, "but we'd rather have one just as Wilstach's getting this one—^by a fair fight, with some chance for the game to escape, as the sportsman allows his woodcock, grouse or quail, duck or snipe when he insists on bagging it singly in flight rather than potting it boy-bungler like bunched on the ground. Any mere tyro can handline bluefish."

"All right, genelmen, all right," allowed the Captain, though sorely bewildered at the word tyro, "all right says I, but don' blame me when we go ashore with th' poorest ketch o' all th' boats o' th' day. I mos' alius hev th' bigges' mess, but ef yer genelmen be willin' teh waste time with them little poles an' hev all th* other boats a beatin' us, then don' blame me—

^you've got one, sir!" and the old man violently poked his elbow into Pierce's ribs. "Ah, he's off! Haul in fer a fresh bait; no use tryin* fer him again now; they won' touch a chewed bait, no sir-ee. Now, Mister Pierce, I says as yer mus* git yer bait down et th' start, an' yer mus' let out th' line quicker and a hull lot o' it in one toss so it'll sink an' float natur'l like with th' chum. Soon es it's full out haul it in quick like fer another try. I says they won' touch chewed bait or bait es is comin* in—only when it's runnin' out, runnin' out right; so, yer needn't waste time a foolin' otherwise. Mabbie I knows better'n yeh genelmen—dam you, boy, keep that stick even, sluch'er out!"

Wilstach is still fighting his first fish, but is encouraged by now having it nearer the boat.

The Captain proves to be correct in every detail excepting the practicability of the light rods and tackle and the game not being drownable, and he is astounded when Wilstach leads the prize close up to the side of the boat clearly a victim of the angler's skill. The great fish is on its side quite on the water's surface, and its glowing

colors of gold, silver, copper, green, blue and brassy bronze are enthusiastically admired by all.

"That's the first live bluefish I've ever seen," says Wilstach, and to me its the most beautiful fish in the world!"

"And a game fighter?" I ask.

"The greatest I ever battled with, and I've caught my share of trout, bass and maskinonge. I don't know about the salmon, as I never caught one, but I can't believe it possible for any species to be a greater gamester than the bluefish, if they're all like this one. Why, he weighs only about six pounds, you say, and yet he fought longer and fiercer and gave in harder than any of my maskinonge four times his weight. Henceforth, I'm a bluefish enthusiast. And the fishing, this practical play in salt water, is equal to any sport in lake or stream, if done right, with proper tackle, a steady head and hand, and a humane heart."

Griggs is now busy with his first bluefish of the day,, and we are all making room for him the same as we aided Wilstach, when a cry from Pierce announces that he, too^ has hooked his game.

Griggs' fish breaks away, and the line, snapping a yard or so above the leader snoots back as if started from a spring gun.

Pierce is only a trifle more fortunate with his fish as he loses it on a slack line soon after the accident to brother Griggs.

I am having a great time all by myself over by the chum boy, who is giving me all kinds of advice and the choicest pieces of fat bait—only to get a strike at nearly every throw without hooking the game. This is repeated at every toss of the line

for the first half hour. My bait no sooner clears the stem than there is a tug on the line that nearly takes me off my feet. I simply can't hook the fish, try as I will.

The Captain declares I don't know the trick, the boy says my bait is taken by weakfish, not bluefish, and that I should strike differently, but I think my hook is at faulty too large or too dull, for I am not a tyro in this sort of fishing, and I tell the bayman and his boy how easily I was high hook last summer in this very same spot on more than one occasion.

"Well, I says it taint th' bait, th' chum, or th' fish,'^ snarls Captain Brant, as I again receive the strike and miss the fish when I strike back; "th' blues be here thick-er'n herrin' in a net, an' them 'ere menhaden pieces an*^ this 'ere chum be a fetchin' 'em all but in th' boat—hook him, yeh've got him this time!"

And so I have, but only for a tug or two longer than with the other strikes, and the fish is as free as any in the bay.

"Lem me see thet hook," says Brant, as I reel in for a fresh bait. The hook is examined, and the old baynian looks daggers at me as he hurries on a new piece of herring

and tosses the gear adrift with the following piscatoral admonition:

"Thet hook's es sound an' sharp as a shark's tooth, an' ef yer

can't snake them bluefish with et, et's your own darned clumsiness or th' fault o' thet springy whiplash thing yer call a fishin'. pole. Ef yer do hook one hei th* size o this genelmen's, yer wont git et in afore thet pole goes ker-smash eny way; better take one o' them han'lines. The tide's off now, so yer'velost yer chance any way, an' I'm glad o* et; teh-morrow I hope yer'll rig up right an' git in a fish er two."

"But, Captain," I venture, **you said all this about all the rods here, but Mr. Wilstach got his fish all right, didn't he?"

"Yes, he did, an' in a right smart manner, too, consider-in' his reel kem off, an' I mus' say his pole's a s'prise teh me, but youm aint fit fer killies in the creek or them white perch th boys ketch in th' brackish water—Lor' me, look at him now! Look at thet pole bend! Sure yeh've hooked him now, an' I'm agoin' up the riggin' afore the smash comes—genelmen, he's got a blue on there as 'ill scale twelve poun' ef an ounce, or I'm a spider crab."

The old Captain is right about the strike—I surely have fairly hooked my fish this time, but it's weight no man can honestly judge so early in the play, as my rod is so light that at times it bends gamely even by the mere pressure of the tide on the line.

But, my game is truly of fighting size and quality. I know the danger of a slack line, and when the big fish comes towards me faster than I can reel in the line I move my rod away from

him and walk briskly up the deck.

I realize that the outfit does not include a gaff or any landing-net beyond the homely crab-net which is too small to put over a big fish. Wilstach lifts his fish in free of the light leader, taking hold of the game by its gills. I have forgotten my gaff and decent landing net, and the Captain is now hurriedly making a gaff by bending and filing a great shark hook that is inserted in one end of a mop stick.

My green-stained linen line is of the calibre of a tiny mountain trout silk line, but it holds the big bluefish securely. I am careful not to allow an inch of slack, well knowing the ocean tiger's trait of swimming up swiftly and biting the line apart as a razor would sever a thread. Such was the case last summer when I had my first lessons in this still fishing for bluefish.

Piano wire is usually employed as a snell in any sort of bluefish fishing, but I am not afraid of the fish chewing apart my silk gut snell and leader, if they are well water-soaked and fairly in hand as in the case of this particular fish.

Mv captive has the barb in his upper lip, his mouth is firmly closed, and he is fighting without the slightest injury or pain, and therefore enjoying the play as well as I.

Up he goes five feet in the air thirty yards away, glistening in the red sun like a bar of gold, and throwing a salty spray that

resembles a prismatic fountain.

He does not fall clumsily on his side, but goes down to his natural element as deftly as a graceful human diver, and then, swiftly circling at least a half dozen times in an endeavor to tangle the line or at least bewilder the angler, he comes in straight for the sloop at a forty-mile-a-minute clip.

Within ten feet of the stern he stops, dives, comes to the surface again, leaps into the air higher than ever, and gallops off to my right in full view of all on board. So near is he and so clear is the air and bright the sunlight, we can even see the colors in his wonderfm eye, the clear-cut fins and powerful but graceful tail blades and the fine lines in his sturdy mouth armor, as he speeds through the green bay water like a torpedo.

His tail is the motive power, and the two wavy blades cleave with the rapidity of an electric propeller.

The little line cuts the water like a fine knife, the reel sings the song that charms, and with all the turmoil aboard ship at this moment and with my every nerve and thought seemingly upon that great fish out there exciting me more than anything ever excited me before in my life, I am still calm enough to note things of general interest, and I implore my companions to observe the various features of the stirring play at hand.

"See that huge dogfish shark following my bluefish!" I call

out. "He's only after any part of the bait that may break free. Look down here—see the two big fluke (plaice) right under the stem; they're as broad as halibut! There's a lordly weakfish coming up in the chum streak! Try for him, Pierce!"

"Thet's a wonderful pole," says Captain Brant, with a strange look of defeat in his eye and a painfully puzzle-wrinkled brow; then adding, as I surely suspect for no other reason than to break ground for open apologies for scoffing at so good a thing, "how much did it cost?"

"Only twenty dollars Captain," I reply amid the roaring laughter of my friends who have also noted the bayman's weakening attitude, but I can't spare it now at any price."

"Lor', mister, I aint thinkin' of buyin' et, but I mus* say you've got me inquis'tive like, an' I says I won* go ashore afore I try my han' at pole fishin' ei one of yer genelmen '11 let me hev yer pole fer jes' one ketch—look sharp, now sir, he's a comin' in; perhaps yer can boat him now."

The big bluefish does come in as the Captain says, and I'd have him by the gills or on the home-made gaff if he hadn't just now bumped his nose against the hull and so frightened himself back to a fighting state again.

But we can see that he is not over anxious to make a prolonged battle now, for he is soon on his side again, and I am carefully leading him up to the side of the boat, where

the old bayman grabs him with both hands and flops him up on the deck.

**Well, sir," says Brant, "I aint seed a thing done as nicely es that pole fishing o' youm an' mister Wilstach since thet ere boy o' mine got his fingers in a crab's claw an* jerked th' crab acciden' like right inter the bilin' pot. No, sir, an' et beats han'Hnin' all holler, even ef we don' git one fish to a hundred es we'd ketch with th' han'line. Them big guides on thet Httle pole is great, they let th' line run free when yer put out in ther chum way, an' they don' friction th' line when yer rellin' in. Thet's fine, genelmen, an' your guides oughter be th' same. Yer hev teh struggle teh git yer line out with them little tight guides, an' with this pole's guides th' line runs off the reel jes' es my han'line 'd run off th' deck."

The Captain is bubbling over with practical observations, and this extra large guide idea is not the worst of them.

In this sort of fishing it is not practical to cast from the reel or even toss the gear with the rod, because, as the old bayman has remarked, it is all important to let the bait sink and float with the chum, starting it directly at the side or stem of the sloop; therefore fully fifteen feet of line must be uncoiled and discharged in a mess. Then the line must run freely from the reel until it is all but entirely out or until the strike comes. Thus my gtiides, all agate, like the tip, and four or five times as large as the ordinary bait-rod guides, prove a revelation when in operation in company with the rods of

my friends, all of whom openly remark the wonderful advantage I have, especially in letting out line, and I feel that a like advantage would be observed in manipulating this advanced device in any style of bait fishing in any sort of water, fresh or salt.

My rod on this occasion is a steel bait rod of four pieces including the butt or handle, weighs six ounces, and is of about five feet in length-just the tool for large bluefish, medium striped bass, weakfish, sea bass, blackfish and flid^e, and the large bait-rod species in fresh water—muskalonge, lake trout, black bass, pickerel and pike—though, of course, light and resilient as it is for a bait rod, it is still too stiff for bay weakfish, the little striped bass of the rivers, young bluefish (snapper), porgie, etc., and far too light for the surf striped bass, sea drum, black sea bass, tarpon, etc.

Pierce uses an eight-ounce greenheart rod, Griggs an eight-ounce lancewood, and Wilstach, as I have said, a light steel rod, though not as light as mine, but still a remarkably light instrument when compared to the ordinary salt water affair, the abominable, cheap, heavy, clumsy so-called casting rod, stout enough for a tent pole and as homely as a clothes prop.

The tide is out now, and the bluefish have gone to sea to make a night of it; so, we reel in our Hnes, as the Captain and his boy swash the deck, tidy the cabin and make ready for the bay food dinner—broiled bluefish, steamed

soft clams, little necks, chowder, roasted plover, toast, prunes, and coffee with evaporated cream.

We do ftdl justice to the homely-served but most delicious tasting food, help the ba^rman clear up the mess, I)lay cards with gun wads for chips, smoke in the moonlight, go to bed on the floor of the snug httle cabin, are lulled to sleep by the roar of the pounding surf, the booming of the tiller-post, the cry of the night heron, and the splash of the tide roll as it comes bumping up against the hull, and dream throughout the night of bluefish as big as horse mackerel that tow our boat to Florida where we all marry lovely mermaids and live happily ever afterward.

FRESH WATER FISHING RESORTS

• 'How large?' Well—^how large?—is that

what you would know? Well, if it is size

you seek for in fishing, catch a codfish

or a catfish, and be happy; but a trout,

a genuine brook trout, full of game

from tooth to tail, need not be so

very large to make an honest angler

lose his head with joy at the

capture." A. Judd Northrup.

ALABAMA

Magnolia Springs.—Fish river: Black bass.

ARKANSAS

Big Creek.—Bayous: Bass, crop-pie, perch, catfish.

Blytheville.—Clear, Round, Big, Flat, Grassy, Swan, Crooked and Long lakes: Bass, croppie, perch.

Chickasawba,—See Blytheville.

Establishment,—Bass, croppie.

Frenchman's Bayou.—Bass, croppie, perch, catfish.

Hardy.—Spring River: Bass, walleye, perch, catfish.

Imboden.—Spring River: Same as at Hardy.

Mammoth Spring.—Spring river: Trout.

Osceola.—^Tyronza lakes and Mississippi nver sloughs: "^ — croppie, catfish, perch.

Wilson,—Holden lake and Holden bayou: Bass, croppie, catfish. CALIFORNIA

Banning.—San Gabriel river: Rainbow trout, steel-head trout.

Bear Valley Creek.—See Redlands.

Big Basin Streams.—See Santa Cruz.

Boulder Creek.—See Santa Cruz.

Cazadero.—Russian river: Steel-head trout. Tributary streams: Trout.

Channel Islands.—See Santa Barbara.

Colusa.—Sacramento river: Same as at Sacramento.

Crag View.—McCloud river: Salmon, McCloud river trout, Dolly Varden trout.

Deep Creek.—See San Bernardino.

Devil's Canon.—See San Bernardino.

Duncan Mills.—^Trout.

Exeter.—Kem river: Trout. Whitney creek: Golden trout.

Healdsburg.—Russian river and tributaries: Trout.

Hombrook.—^Trout.

Independence Lake.—See Truc-kee.

Kern River.—See Exeter. Klamathon.—K1 a m a t h river:

Rainbow trout. La Honda Creek.—See Redwood. McCloud River.—See Crag View. Monterey.—^The lagoon, mouth of

Carmel river: Steel-head trout. Napa.—Napa river: Steel-head

trout, brook trout, rainbow

trout, striped bass. Pascadero Creek.—See Redwood. Pomona.—San Antonia Creek:

Trout. Redlands.—Bear Valley Creek

and Santa Ana river: Trout. Redwood.—La Honda and

Pascadero Creeks: Steel-head and

other trout. Russian River.—See Cazadero. Sacramento.—Sacramento river:

Striped bass, black bass, salmon. San Antonia Creek.—See Pomona. San Bernardino.—Devil's Canon

and Deep Creek: Trout. Sanger.—^Trout. San Lorenzo River.—See Santa

Cruz.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

CALIFORNIA^Con.

Santa Ana River.—See Redlands.

Santa Barbara.— Same as at Monterey.

Santa Cruz.—Boulder Creek: Trout. San Lorenzo river, and Big Basin streams: Trout.

Sims.—Sacramento river: Rainbow trout, Loch Leven trout.

Sissons.—Sacramento river: Same as at Sacramento.

Tahoe Lake.—See Truckee.

Truckee.—^Truckee river and Webber, Independence and Tahoe lakes: Brook trout, rainbow trout, cut-throat trout, Loch Leven trout, Tahoe trout.

Uplands.—San Gabriel river: Rainbow trout, steel-head trout.

Visalia.—King's river and Great Canon stream: Trout.

Weber Lake.—See Truckee.

Whitney Creek.—See Exeter.

CANADA

Labrador

Battle Harbor.—Lewis river:

Trout and salmon. Cape Charles.—St. Charles river:

Trout and salmon. Cartwright.—Eagle and Paradise

rivers: Trout and salmon. Fishing Ship Harbor.—Gilbert

river: Trout and salmon. Francis Harbor.— Alexis river:

Trout and salmon. Forteau.—Pinware river:—Trout

and salmon. Grady.—Table Bay river: Trout

and salmon.

Newfoundland

Alexander Bay.—Maccles lake:

Trout. Bartlett's Harbor.—Castor river:

Salmon and trout. Bay of Islands.—Lower Humber

river: Trout and salmon. Bishop's Falls.—Exploits river

and Great Rattling brook:

Trout and salmon. Burgeo.—Grandey's brook, and

tributaries: Trout and salmon. Clarenville.—Shoal.Harbor river:

Trout and salmon. Come-b y-C h a n c e.— Com e-b y-

Chance river: Trout and salmon.

Newfoundland. Sa!nton Pool, below Gauder Falls, Gauder River.

Newfoundland. Codroy Streams, Codroy Valley.

Newfoundland Sainton.

CANADA—Con.

Newf oundlbiid — Con .

Crabbes.—Crabbes brook and

River brook: Trout and salmon. Deer Lake.—Upper Reaches

Humber river: Trout and salmon. Fishel's.—Fishel's brook: Trout

and salmon. Gambo.-^-Gambo river, Triton

brook, Middle brook: Trout

and salmon. Glenwood.—Salmon brook, Gau-

der river, Northwest and
Southwest Gauder river, Soulis
brook. Fifteen Mile brook:
Trout and salmon. Grand Lake.—Junction brook:
Trout and salmon. Hermitage.—Conne river: Trout
and salmon. Holyrood.—Salmonier river. Colin-
et river. North Harbor river:
Trout and salmon. Howley.—Sandy Lake river:
Trout and salmon. Kitty's Brook.—Kitty's brook:
Trout and salmon. La Poile.—La Poile and Little
river. Cinque Cerf river: Trout
and salmon. Little River.—Codroy river,
North and South Branch:
Salmon and trout. Millertown Jet.—Exploits river
and Red Indian Lake: Trout
and salmon. Notre Dame Jet.—Indian Arm

pond and brook: Trout and

salmon. Placentia.—Northeast and Southeast river: Trout and salmon. Port Aux Basques.—Grand Bay

river: Trout and salmon. Port Blandford.—North West Salmon, Middle, and South brooks: Trout and salmon.

nver Trout

river:

brook, Trout

Port Saunders.— fo.x-ent

and River of Ponds:

and salmon. Push through.—Bay de Lest: Salmon and trout. Ramea.—White Bear river and

Little River: Trout and salmon. Robinson's.—Robinson's brook

and Middle Barachois brook:

Trout and salmon. Rose Blanche.—Garia

Trout and salmon. St. George's.—Flat Bay

Little Barachois brook:

and salmon. St. John's.— Numerous ponds well

stocked with native Loch Leven

and rainbow^ trout: The above

all along line of railroad. Stephenville.—St. George's River,

Kippens Brook, Harry's Brook:

Trout and salmon. South West Arm in Notre Dame

Bay.—Indian Brook: Salmon

and trout. Terra Nova.—^Terra Nova River

and St. George's River: Trout

and salmon.

No. W. T. and Owen Sound

Banff, Alberta, N. W. T.—Lakes Minnawauka, Spray, Cascade, Forty-Mile, Twin, and Rivers Vermilion, Red Earth, Cascade, Forty-Mile, Spray, etc.: Trout.

Owen Sound.—"Trout, bass.

Nova Scotia

Annapolis.—Annapolis river and bay, Liverpool Head lakes. Mil-ford lakes: Trout. May June, September. Sea fishing: Cod, sea bass, haddock, herring, etc.

Aylesford.—Annapolis river, Lake George and Aylesford lakes: Trout. May and June best. Bay of Fundy: Cod, herring, etc.

FRESH WATER FISHING RESORTS

99

CANADA—Con.

Nova Scotia. A nibble near Digby, Annapolis Basin.

Nova Scotia — Con.

Bear River.—Big Lake, Long Lake, South Still Water on East Branch, Lake Jolly, Lake Le Merchant on West Branch: Trout. May, June, July.

Beaver Bank.—Numerous small lakes: Trout. Sackville:

Trout.

Berwick.—Annapolis and Corn-wallis rivers, Aylesford and South-River lakes: Trout and salmon. May and June best.

Billtown.—See Coldbrook.

Brazil Lake Station.—^Tusket river and streams: Trout and salmon.

Brenton.—See Ohio Station.

Bridgetown.—Lakes Alma, Paradise and Long, "Snells," Elbow, Mitchell's Brook, Birch Hill, McGill's Meadow, Etc: Trout. March, May. June be.st. Phin ney's Cove: Sea fishing.

Brooklyn.—See Windsor.

Cambridge.—Cornwallis river: Trout. May and June best.

Canning.—^Little n ver: Trout. May, June, July. Scott's Bay: Sea fishing.

Carleton.—See Brazil Lake.

Chebogne Point.—See Yarmouth.

Chester.—Salmon, trout, etc.

Coldbrook.—Cornwa 11 is river: Trout. May, June, August. Hall's Harbor: Salmon, cod, haddock, pollock, etc.

Cornwallis River.—See Waterville.

Deep Brook.—Nearby lakes: Trout Annapolis Basin: Sea. fishing.

Digby.—Meteghan, Salmon, Silver, Sissiboo, Bear, Moose, and Annapolis rivers, and Lakes George, Annis, Salmon River lake, Porter lake and Bear River lake: Trout, perch, etc. May and Tune best. Smith's Cove and Annapolis Basin: Sea fishing.

Ellershouse.—Smiley, Pine, Cameron, and Five-mile lakes: Trout. May best.

Falmouth.—South and West of Avon river: Trout and small salmon. June best.

Grand Pre.—Minas Basin and Gaspereau river: Gaspereau, etc. Evangeline Beach: Sea fishing.

Greenwood.—See Kingston.

Halifax.—Cole Harbor: Sea (Greenland) trout. May and June. Mouth of Musquodoboit Harbor: Sea trout. May, June July. Several lakes: Trout. Mill Dam: Salmon. Grand lake: Grayling, striped bass. All summer. Robinson's and Hubley's lakes: Trout. Margaret's Bay and Ingram river: Salmon.

Shatford's lakes: Sea trout. Ketch Harbor runs and lakes: Trout. Halifax Harbor and Northwest Arm: Sea fishing.

Hampton.—See Bridgetown.

Hantsport.—Minas Basin, etc.: Branch herring, etc.

Hebron.—See Yarmouth.

Hectanooga.—Hectanooga and Parish lakes. Boneys. Deans and other brooks: Trout, white perch, eel, etc. May, June, July best.

Horton Landing.—Mill Brook: Trout. Gaspereau and Avon rivers and Minas Basin: Cod, haddock, alewife, etc.

Ireton.—See Yarmouth.

Kemptville.—Headwaters of Tus-ket river and numerous lakes and streams: Salmon and trout.

Kentville.—Gaspereau and Gold rivers: Salmon and trout. Cornwallis, Canard, Brandywine, Trout. Salmon Tail, North, West rivers, and Gaspereau, Porcupine and Cold well lakes: Trout. May, June, September best. Starrs Point: Sea fishing.

Kingston.—Annapolis river. Walker and Zeak brooks and Zeak lakes: Trout and salmon. June August. September best. Margaret ville. Bay of Fundy: Sea fishing.

Lake Annis.—Annis lake and other lakes and streams: Trout,

Lawrencetown.—Annapolis river and Liverpool creek: Salmon and trout. May and June best.

Lawrencetown Stat'n.—Annapolis.

Melvern Square.—See Kingston.

Meteghan.-—Oak lake and Salmon river: Trout and perch.

Middleton.—Nictaux and Annapolis rivers, Darling's, Trout and Lilly lakes: Trout and perch. May, June, July best. Mosher's Corner and Mt. Hanley: Sea fishing.

Milford.—Liverpool Headwaters; Trout. Near Liverpool river mouth: Salmon.

Milton.—Port Medway and Liverpool rivers: Salmon and trout.

Mount Uniacke.—Uniacke river and Soldier, Uniacke, Pentz, West, Granite, Deep, and Clements lakes: Trout. May and June best.

New Minas.—See Kentville.

North Kemptviile.—Numerous streams: Trout.

North Range.—Trout.

North River.—See Waterville.

Ohio Station.—Brenton: Trout.

Paradise.—Annapolis and Paradise rivers, Sarratt brook. East Branch, Paradise, Eel, Weir and Lily lakes: Salmon, trout perch, etc.

Parker's Cove.—See Annapolis.

Phinney's Cove.—See Bridgeton.

Pleasant Valley.—See Brazil Lake Station.

Port Medway.—Trout, Salmon.

Port Williams.—Gaspereau river: Salmon and gaspereau.

Newfoundland. Salmon fishing in the Gauder River.

Nova Scotia. Trout and Salmon caught near Port Medway.

CANADA—Con.

Nova Scotia — Con.

Rockingham.—^Tusket river: Salmon and trout.

Round Hill.—Lovett's brook: Trout and salmon. May and June best.

Sackville.—See Beaver Bank.

Salem.—See Yarmouth.

Salmon River.—See Hectanooga.

Sandy Cove.—See Waymouth.

Scott's Bay.—Trout.

South Ohio.—See Ohio Station.

Spa Springs.—See Middleton.

Torbrook Mines.—See Wilmot.

Tremont.—See Kingston.

Tupperville.—^Trout.

Tusket.— Tusket river: Salmon and trout.

Upper Granville.—See Bridgeton.

Waterville.—North and Cornwal-lis rivers: Trout and salmon. March, May, September best.

Weymouth.—S i s s i b o o, SilVei", Barrio, and Tusket rivers, Uni-acke., Tom Wallace and Grand lakes: Salmon, trout, perch, eel. May and June best. St. Mary's Bay: Sea

fishing.

Wilmot.—Annapolis, Black and Nictaux rivers. Walker's brook, lakes and rivers on South Mountain: Salmon, trout and perch. Summer months best.

Windsor.—Avon river. Lakes Pa-nuke, Stillwater, lakes in woods, and Kennetcook: Salmon, trout, perch, gaspereau, smelt, tomcod.

Wolfville.—Minas Basin, Davidson lake. Forks, Black and Gaspereau rivers: Salmon, trout, gaspereau. May and June best.

Yarmouth.—^Tusket, Salmon, and Argyle rivers, and Tusket lake: Salmon and trout. May and June for rivers, July and August for lakes. Sandford: Sea fishinc.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

CANADA— Con.

Ontario

Algonquin Park.—See Joe Lake.

Athens.—Charleston lake: Salmon, trout, black bass, pike pickerel.

Beaumaris.—Leonard lake. Brandy lake: Bass.

Beaverton.—Lake Simcoe, Lake Couchiching, and Severn river: Black bass, maskinonge, pike, pickerel.

Blackstone Lake.—Blackstone, Crane and Pine lakes: Green bass, maskinonge, pickerel.

Crosby.—Lower Rideau lake: Salmon, trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Delta.—Beverly lakes: Salmon, trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Elgin.—Openicon lake and Jones' falls: Salmon trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Gannanoque.—^Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river: Maskinonge, wall-eye pike, black bass, pickerel, perch, etc.

Joe Lake.—Algonquin National Park: Trout.

Key Inlet.—Georgian Bay: Maskinonge.

Kingston.—Same as Gannanoque.

Mowat.—See Joe Lake.

Newboro.—Upper Rideau, New-boro. Loon, Benson, Mosquito, Devil, and Sand lakes: Salmon trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Parry Sound.—Georgian Bay: Bass, maskinonge,salmon, trout, whitefish.

Pt. aux Baril.—Same as Parry Sound.

Port Author to Rainy River.— Numerous lakes and rivers: Lake trout, speckled trout, pike,

Sickerel, bass, sturgeon, white-sh, sucker.

St. Ola.—Gull, Devil, Salmon, Star, Blue lakes: Salmon, troui, black bass.

Westport.—Upper and Lower Rideau, and Wolf lakes: Salmon trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Nova Scotia. East Branch of the La Have River.

Nova Scotia. Waiting for a Liner off Yarmouth.

CANADA—Con.

Quebec

Abenakis Springs.—St. Lawrence, St. Francis, St. Morris, Nicolet, Richelieu and Yamaska rivers, and St. Peter lake, etc.: Mas-kinonge, pike, pickerel, black-bass, sturgeon, yellow perch, dore (pike-perch), etc.

Cedar Lake.—Bostonnais river: Speckled trout.

Charette's Mill.—Lake Pizagonke: Trout.

Joliette.—L'Assumption river: Dore, bass, grey trout, maskin-onge.

Lac aux Sables.—Lac aux Sables, Lac Brule, Rivierre

Propre: Perch, speckled, red and lake trout.

Lachute.—Sixteen Island lakes: Trout, perch.

Lake Bouchette.—Speckled trout.

Lake Edward.—Speckled trout.

Lac St. Joseph.—Lake St. Joseph and lake Sergent: Perch, speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, shad.

Megantic.—Ninety ponds, three

lakes, six rivers and various

streams and brooks: Brook

trout. New Glasgow.—Lake L'Achigan:

Red trout, grey trout, bass. Notre Dame des Auges: Batiscan

river: Speckled trout. Re e d's Ca mp. —^Ta w ac h i ch e

river: Speckled trout. Rivierre a Pierre.—River Blanche:

Speckled trout. Roberval.—Lake St. John: Carp,

dore, perch, pike, salmon, trout,

ouananiche, whitefish. Rousseau's Mill.—Same as Notre

Dame des Auges. St. Boniface.—Small lakes: Trout. St. Cuthbert.—Maskinonge lake:

Maskinonge. St. Gabriel.—Jacques C artier

River: Salmon. St. Jerome.—St Angelique lake:

Grey trout, red trout. St. Tite.—Lake Pierre Paul:

Trout, perch. Tadousac.—Salmon, trout. Valcartier.—Same as St. Gabriel.

COLORADO

Almont.—Taylor, East and Gunnison rivers: Same as at Gunnison.

Altruria.—South Platte river. Platte canon: Rainbow and Eastern brook trout. June 1 to Nov. 30.

American Fork.—Utah Lake: Black bass, trout,catfish, sucker.

Antonito.—Conejos river: Rainbow and native trout.

Aspen.—Roaring Fork river and Hunter and Castle creeks: Trout.

Avon.—Eagle river: Trout.

Baileys.—Same as at Altruria.

Beaver.—Head waters of Beaver creek: Trout.

Buffalo Park.—Same as at Altruria.

Canon City.—Beaver creek: Trout.

Carbondale.—Marble and Crystal regions: Trout.

Cassells.—Same as at Altruria.

Cebolla.—Gunnison and Cebolla rivers: Same as at Gunnison.

Charleston.—Provo river and Strawberry Valley district: Trout.

COLORADO—Con.

Cimarron.—Cimarron river: Same as at Gunnison.

Colorado Springs.—Lakes and streams: Trout.

Colton.—Strawberry creek: Trout.

Creede.—Rio Grande river and numerous streams: Trout.

Cisco.—Grand river: Salmon and trout.

Crested Butte.—Slate and East rivers: Trout.

Crossons.—Same as at Altruria.

Del Norte.—Rio Grande river: Rainbow, brook and native trout.

Delta.—Grand Mesa lakes: Native trout.

Denver.—See Altruria, Bailey's, etc.

Dillon.—Blue and Snake river, Ten-Mile water: Native trout.

Dolores.—^Trout.

Dome Park.—Same as at Altruria.

Doyleville.—Wannita Springs and Cochetopa creek: Rainbow, native and brook trout.

Durango.—Emerald lake: Rainbow.

Eagle.—Eagle river and British Creek: Rainbow, brook and native trout.

Eagle.—Eagle river and Brush creek: Rainbow, brook and Native trout.

Eldorado.—Lakes in South Park.

Emma.—Snow Mass creek: Native trout.

Espanola.—Numerous streams: Trout.

Estes Park:—Big Thompson river: Rainbow and Eastern brook trout.

Florence.—Beaver creek: Trout.

Fort Collins: Pondre river: Rainbow and Eastern brook trout. June 1 to Nov. 3.

Garland.—Ute and Trinchera creeks: Trout.

Glenisle.—Same as at Altruria.

Glenwood Springs.—Grizzly creek: Native trout.

Grant.—Same as at Altruria.

Grand Junction.—Golby's lake: Trout.

Granite.—^Twin lakes: Mackinaw, brook and native trout. Green River.—^Trout.

Gunnison.—^Tomichi, Taylor, East and Gunnison rivers and Ohio and Beaver creeks: Loch Levin, rainbow, native and brook trout. Gypsum.—Eagle river, Gypsum creek:

Rainbow, brook and native trout. Heber.—Strawberry Valley district: Trout. Hesperus.—La Plata river: Trout. Hotchkiss.—La Roux, Crystal and Holy Terror creeks and Gunnison river: Trout.

Insmont.—Same as at Altruria.

lola.—Same as at Gunnison.

Lake City.—^Lakes Fork and San Cristoval and various streams: Trout.

La Jara.—Conejos, Alamosa and La Jara creeks: Native trout.

Larkspur.—Plum creek: Trout.

La Veta.—^Wahatoya creek. La Veta lake: Rainbow and native trout.

Lizard Head.—^Trout Lake: Trout.

Loveland.—Big Thompson River: Rainbow and Eastern brook trout. June 1 to Nov. 30.

Marysvale.—Sevier river and numerous streams: Trout.

Meeker.—^White river. Trappers* and Martine lakes: R^ainbow and native trout.

Middle Park, Grand River: Rainbow trout.

Mintum.—Eagle river: Tiout.

Moffat.—Upper Sagnache creek: Trout.

Mt. Pleasant. —S mall creek: Trout.

Monte Vista.—Rio Grande river and Rock creek: Trout.

Murray.—Big Cottonwood creek: Trout.

New Castle.—^Elk creek: Native trout.

Ophir.—^Trout Lake and South and Lake forks of San Miguel river: Trout.

Osier.—^Los Pinos river: Rainbow and native trout.

Pagosa Springs.—San Juan river: Trout.

Palmer Lake.—North and South Monument creeks: Trout.

Pangvitch.—Lake and streams: Trout.

Parlin.—^Tomichi, Cochetopa and Quartz creeks: Rainbow, native and brook trout.

Payson.—Utah Lake: Same as at Spanish Fork.

Paonia.—Hubbard, Holy Terror, Elk, Big Muddy, Little Muddy, Bear and Cow creeks and Gunnison river: Trout.

Pine Grove.—Same as at Altruria.

Platte Canon.—Same as at Altruria.

PlacervJlle.—San Miguel river and numerous streams: Trout.

Price.—Strawberry creek: Trout.

Provo.—Provo river: Black bass and trout.

Red Cliff.—Eagle river: Trout.

Richfield.—Fi^ lake: Trout.

Rico.—Dolores river and Coal. Fish and Scotch creeks: Trout. Rifle.—Rifle creek: Native trout. Riverview.—Same as at Altruria. Romeo.—Conejos river: Trout.

San Bemando.—^Trout lake: Trout.

FRESH WATER FISHING RESORTS

105

COLORADO—Con.

San Cristoval Lake.—See Lake

City. Sapinero.—Gunnison river and

Elk, Sipinero, and Pine creeks:

Trout. Sargent.—Marshall and Tomichi

creeks: Rainbow, native and

brook trout. Scofield.—Fish creek: Trout. Shawnee.—Same as at Altruria. South Fork.—Rio Grande and So.

Fork rivers: Rainbow, brook

and native trout. So. Platte.—Same as at Altruria. Spanish Fork.—Utah lake: Black

bass, trout, catfish, sucker. Springville.—Hobble creek: Trout. Steamboat Springs.—^Trout. Sunnyside.—Strawberry creek and

numerous streams: Trout.

Telluride.—South and Lake forks

of San Miquel river and Trout

lake: Trout. Thistle Junction.—Diamond creek:

Trout. Trinidad.—Numerous streams:

Trout. Trout Lake.—^Trout Lake: Trout. Tucker.—Soldier, Spanish, and

Tie forks and Clear and Indian

creeks: Trout. Vance Junction.—^Trout lake:

Trout. Wagon Wheel Gap.—Rio Grande

river and Bellows and Goose

creek: Rainbow and native

trout. WestcUffe.—Wet Mountain Valley

lakes and streams: Trout. Whitewater.—Gunnison river and

Kahnah creek: Trout. Wolcott.—Eagle river: Trout.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford.—Connecticut river and Keney's and Weathersfield coves: Black bass, perch, pickerel.

East Hampton.—Lake Pocota-pang: Black bass, perch, pickerel.

Niantic.—Brook Trout. Willimantic.—Knowlton's Pond,

Hall's Reservoir and Bucks.

Reservoir: Pickerel, perch,trout. Winstead.—Highland Lake: Bass,

trout, pickerel, perch.

FLORIDA

Atlantic Beach.—Pablo creek:

Black bass. Eustis.—^Lake Eustis: Trout, bass,

crappie, catfish. Ft. Meade.—^Fifty-two lakes:

Black bass, bream, catfish. Jacksonville.—Orchard Lake,

Doctor's lake and other lakes:

Blade bass. Kissimmee.—Black bass, etc. Miami.—Black bass, etc. Mohawk.—Apopka Mountains:

Lakes Juanita, Apopka, Minne-

ola, Louise, Minnehaha, and Paltiakaha, Ocklawaha and St. John's rivers, etc.: Black bass, pickerel, bream, perch, etc.

Orlando.—Eleven lakes near by (1000 lakes in county): Black bass, bream, etc.

Palm Beach.—Lakes of the Everglades: Big-mouth black bass.

Rockledge.—St. John's river and Lakes Winder, Poinsett, and Florance: Black bass, pickerel, goggle-eye perch, bream, catfish, etc.

ILLINOIS

Barrington.—Lake Zurick: Perch. B radford.—Lake Senaschwine:

Carp, mullet, catfish. Canton.—Illinois river and Spring

lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch,

sunfish, catfish. Chicago.—See Barrington, and

McHenry, 111., Genona Junction,

and Twin Lakes, Wis. Collinsville.—Sunfish, crappie,

catfish, mullet. Elgin.—Fox River: Bass, perch,

pickerel, red horse sucker, eel,

etc.

Fox Lake.—See McHenry.

Griggsville.—Black bass, pickerel, catfish, carp, mullet.

Lyndon.—Rock River: Catfish, buffalo-fish, sturgeon, carp.

McHenry.—Pistakee Bay and Lakes Fox, Marie, Channel, Nippersink, Grass, and Geneva, etc.: Black bass, pike, muskel-lunge, perch, pickerel.

Montezuma.—Bass, crappie, jack salmon.

Serena.—Fox river: Black bass, carp, mullet.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

INDIANA

Aurora.—Hogan creek, Ohio river: Black bass, etc.

Batesville.—Langhery and Salt creeks: Black bass, carp, catfish, mullet.

Brookville.—White Water: Black

bass, catfish. Comersville.—White Water: Black

bass. Crawfordsville. — Rock river:

Black bass, perch, pickerel.

KANSAS

Cherokee.—Neosho and Spring rivers: Black bass, catfish, mullet.

KENTUCKY

Middlesborough.—Fern lake: Black bass, crappie.

MAINE

Abbott Village.—^Trout, lake trout white perch.

Alton.—^Trout, pickerel.

Aliens Mills.—Clear Water pond, etc.: Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, black bass.

Amaconcus Lake.— See Masardis.

Ambajejus Lake.—See Norcross.

Andover.—Trout. See also Be-mis.

Anson.—Brook trout, black bass, pickerel.

Aroostook River.—See Oxbow.

Ashland.—Machias lake, Pratt and Clayton lakes, Greenlaw stream, Round Mountain, Bart-lett, and Lost ponds: Brook trout, lake trout, etc.

Attean Landing.—See Jackman.

Attean Lake.—See Jackman.

Austin Lake.—See Bingham.

Austin Pond.—See Bingham.

Augusta.—Black bass, white perch.

Bangor.—Salmon, black bass, pickerel, perch.

Bangor Salmon Pool.—See Bangor.

Baskahegan Lake.—See Brook-ton, and Forest.

Bath.—Pickerel, black bass, white perch.

Baring.—Trout.

Bedroom Pond.—See Rangeley.

Belgrade.—Long and Great lakes: Black bass, perch, pickerel, trout.

Belfast.—Salt water fishing.

Bemis.—Trout, salmon, pickerel. See also Middle Dam and Andover.

Belgrade Lakes.—See Belgrade and North Belgrade.

Bethel.—Salmon, brook trout, black bass, pickerel, rock bass, yellow perch.

Beddington.—See Cherryfield.

Benedicta.—Echo Island: Trout, lake trout, salmon, black bass, pickerel, perch.

Beaver Pond.—See Rangeley.

Bigelow.—Tim pond, Jim pond, Chain of ponds, Kibby stream, Spencer stream, lakes Round

Mountain, Kjng and Bartlett, and Blakesley: Brook trout, lake trout, salmon, pickerel.

Big Fish Lake.—See Ashland.

Bingham.—Rowe, Austin and Carry ponds, etc.: Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon.

Big Churchill.—See Holeb.

Biddeford.—White perch, pickerel cod, hake, halibut, mackerel.

Birch Island.—See Holeb and Jackman.

Blaine.—Trout.

Blakeslee.—See Eustis.

Blanchard.—Trout.

Black Brook.—See Dead river.

Boyd Lake.—Bass, p i c k e rel, white perch.

Bridgewater.—^Trout, pickerel.

Bridgeton.—Black bass, brook trout, pickerel.

Brooks.—Trout. . Brownfield.—Trout, pickerel.

Brownville.—Landlocked salmon, trout, bass, pickerel, perch.

Brookton.—See Forest.

Bryant's Pond.—Big trout.

Burlington.—See Enfield.

Byron.—Brook trout.

Calais.—Sea salmon, trout.

Canibas.—Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon.

Caribou.—Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon.

Carratu nk.—Bi ngham.

Carrabasset.—West Carry ponds. Black Brook ponds. Spring lake: Same as at Bigelow.

Capens.—See Greenville junction.

Castine.—Trout, flounder, mackerel.

Carry Ponds.—See Bingham.

Cedar Lake.—See Norcross.

Chambers Lake.—See Machias.

Charlotte.—See Eastport Junction.

Chain of Ponds.—See Bigelow.

Chesuncook.—Chesuncook lake: Square-tail and lake trout, whitefish, cusk and eel. Ripo-genus and Caribou lakes and Caribou thoroughfare: Brook trout, togue and whitefish. Rainbow lake, Carry and Jor-

dan ponds: Pink-belly brook trout, Frost pond: Scarlet-belly brook trout. Harrington lake: Brook trout, togue and white-fish. Soper brook: Brook trout.

Cobbossecontee Lake.—See Gardiner and Manchester.

Cold Stream Pond.—See Enfield.

Cruss Lake.—See Jemtland.

Cupsuptic Lake.—Haines Landing.

Cherryfield.—^Trout, salt water fishes.

Clear Water Pond.—See Allen's Mills and Farmington.

Coplin.—Trout.

Costigan.—Black bass, lake trout, picA:erel.

Cole Brook.—See Machias.

Cold Spring.—See Gd. Lake Stream.

Columbia.—^Trout, salmon.

Columbia Falls.—Trout, salmon.

Cross Lake.—See Jemtland.

Curtler.—Brook trout.

Crow's Nest.—See Greenville Junction.

Danforth.—Brook trout, land-. locked salmon, pickerel, perch.

Dead River.—West Carry pond region: Brook trout, lake trout, salmon, pickerel.

Dead River Pond.—Trout.

Dead Water.—See Norcross. Brook trout, lake trout, pickerel, etc.

Deer Pond.—See Bigelow and Eustis.

Dennysville.—Sea Salmon, etc.

Dixfield.—Brook trout, landlock^ ed salmon.

Dover.—Brook trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, black bass, pickerel, white perch.

Dobsis Lake.—See Winn.

Duck Lake.—See Winn.

Easton.—^Trout.

Eastbrook.—See Franklin.

East Dover.—^Trout, black bass.

East Newport.—Black bass, pickerel, white perch.

Eastport Junction.—^Trout, black bass, landlocked salmon.

Eastport.—^Trout,salt water fishes.

East Machias.—^Trout, salt water fishes.

East»Sebago.—See Mattocks.

Ellsworth Falls. —Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, pickerel.

Empire Road.—^Trout, black bass, pickerel.

Enfield.—Landlocked salmon, lake trout, pickerel, white perch.

Epping.—Trout.

Eustis.—Blakeslee lake, Spencer stream, Tim pond. Deer pond, etc.: Trout.

Farmington.—^Trout, etc. See also Allen's Mills and

Temple.

Flagstaff.—Spring lake: Same as at Bigelow.

Flipper Lake.—See Waite.

Fish River.—See Ashland.

Forest.—Brookton: Trout.

Forks, The.—See Bingham.

Forks of Kennebec.—See Bingham.

Fort Fairfield.—Salmon, trout.

Fort Fairfield Junction.—Trout, white perch.

Foxcroft.—Trout, landlocked salmon, bass, pickerel.

Franklin.—^Trout, salmon.

Fryeburg.—Black bass, trout pickerel.

Galead.—Trout.

Gardiner.—^Trout. black bass, pickerel, perch.

Grand Lake.—See Patten.

Grand Lake Stream.—^Trout, landlocked salmon, togue,

perch.

Great Lake.—See Belgrade.

Green's Farm.—Brook trout.

Green Lake.—^Trout, etc.

Muskellonge (40 lbs.) caught near t Parry Sound, Northern ..^ Ontario, Canada.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

MAINE— Con.

Greenville.—Brook trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon.

Greenville Junction.—Moosehead, Chesuncook and Caribou lakes, etc.: Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, etc.

Grindstone.—^Trout, lake trout, salmon, black bass, pickerel, perch.

Guilford.—Pickerel, white perch.

Haines Landing.—Trout, etc.

Hancock.—^Trout, salt water fishing.

Harrington.—Trout.

Hay Brook.—See Patten.

Hayden Lake.—See Madison.

Highland Lake.—Black bass.

Holeb.—Birchlsland, Long pond: Trout, salmon.

Houghton.—Brook trout.

Houlton.—S a 1 m on, landlocked salmon, trout, pickerel, white perch.

Island Falls.—Bass, trout, pickerel, white perch.

Indian Island.—See Sebago lake.

Indian Pond.—See Moosehead.

Indian Rock.—Trout.

Jackman.—Heald pond: Trout, salmon.

Jemtland.—Square lake: Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, etc.

To Merry Lake.—See Norcross.

Jonesboro.—^Trout.

Juanita Lake.—See Abbott Village.

Katahdin.—Pleasant river, Hay brook, White brook, E. Chair-back pond: Trout.

Katahdin Iron Works.—Landlocked salmon, trout, pickerel, etc.

Katahdin Lake.—See Sherman.

Kennebago.—^Trout.

Kennebago Lake.—See Rangeley.

Kidney Pond.—See Norcross.

King and Bartlett Lake.—See Carrabasset.

Kineo.—Moosehead lake and various streams and ponds: Landlocked salmon, brook trout, lake trout, etc.

Kingfield.—Tuft's pond. Button pond: Brook trout, salmon.

Kettle Cove.—See Portland.

Lambert Lake.—Landlocked salmon and trout in Lambert lake. Trout in Tomah stream. Black bass, perch, etc., in Spednic lake.

Lagrange.—^Trout, pickerel.

Lewiston. — Maranacook Lake: Brook trout.

Lilly Lake.—See Machias.

Lily Bay.—Trout, etc.

Lincoln.—Trout, etc.

Littleton.—Trout, pickerel, perch.

Lisbon Falls.—Black bass, trout, perch.

Limerick.—^Trout, landlocked salmon, pickerel.

Long Lake.—See Naples, North Bridgton, Mattocks and Belgrade.

Long Pond.—See Holeb and Belgrade.

Loon Lake.—See Rangeley.

Ludlow.—Pickerel, white perch.

Lubec.—See Eastport.

Machias.—^Trout.

Machias Lakes.—See Ashland.

Machias River.—See Whitney-ville.

Madison.—Black bass, trout, pickerel, white perch.

Magalloway River.—See Cole-brook.

Manchester.—Cobboss eecontee lake: Trout, landlocked salmon, black bass.

Mars Hill.—Trout.

Maranacook.—Maranacook lake, etc.: Trout, black bass, pickerel, perch.

Masardis.—Salmon, trout, lake trout, etc.

Mattaseunk Lake.—See Matta-wamkeag.

Mattocks.—Sebago lake: Landlocked salmon, trout.

Mattawamkeag.—^Trout, pickerel, perch.

Meadow Brook Stream.—See Masardis.

Millbridge.—^Trout, tautog, cod, haddock, smelt, etc.

Millmogasset Lake.—See Oxbow.

Middle Dam.—Trout.

Millinockett. — Trout, pickerel. white perch.

Millnocket Lake.—See Oxbow.

Milltown.—Sea salmon, trout.

Milo.—Bass, pickerel.

Milo Junction.—Bass, pickerel, perch.

Meddybemps.—Bass, perch, etc.

Monmouth.—Black bass, pickerel, perch.

Monson.—Landlocked salmon, lake trout, brook trout, white perch, smelt.

Monson Junction.—Brook trout, lake trout,

Monticello.—^Trout. white perch.

Mountain View.—See Oquossoc.

Moosehead.—Moosehead lake: Trout.

Moosehead Lake.—See Moosehead, Greenville, Greenville Junction.

Mooselick Stream.—See Masardis.

Mooselucmeguntic L a k e.—S e e Oquossoc.

Mollechunkamunk Lake.—See Bemis.

Moluncus River.—See Kingman.

Moxie Pond.—See Bingham.

FRESH WATER FISHING RESORTS

109

MAINE—Con.

Muddy River.—See Mattocks. Munsungun Lake.—See Masardis. Namakanta Lake.—See Norcross. Naples.—Long lake: Black bass, white perch. "Numerous streams: Brook trout. Narraguagns River.—See So. Bed

dington. Newport.—Black bass, pickerel,

white perch. New Sweden.—^Trout, lake trout,

landlocked salmon. Nicatons Lake.—See Enfield. Nollsemic Lake.—See Millinoc-

kett. Norcross.—^Trout, lake trout, pickerel, white perch. North Anson.—Black bass, trout. North Bridgeton.—Wyonegomic

lake: Trout. Northfield.—Trout. Northeast Carry.—Trout, etc. North Belgrade.—Bl a ck bass,

trout, pickerel, white perch. North Berwick.—Trout. Norridgewock.—Black bass, trout,

pickerel, perch. North Sebago.—See Sebago lake

and Mattocks. Northwest River.—See Mattocks. Oakfield.—^Trout, pickerel, white

perch. Oakland.—Kenne bee valley:

Black bass, pickerel, perch. Old Orchard.—^Trout, perch and

salt-water species. Old Stream.—See Machias. Onawa.—^Trout, etc. Oxbrook Lake.—See Grand Lake

Stream. Oxford.—Black bass, brook trout, lake trout, pickerel, white perch. Oquossoc.—^Mooselucm e g u n t i c

lake: Trout. Oquossoc Lake.—See Rangeley

lakes. Otter Pond.—See Bingham. Oxbow.—^Millnocket and Milli-

nockett lakes: Trout. Passadimikeag.—^Trout, pickerel,

perch. Patten.—Shin ponds, Penobscot county: jSalmon, trout, lake trout, pickerel, white perch. Patten Junction.—Salmon, trout. Pembroke.—^Trout. Perry.—Trout.

Pemadumcook Lake.—See Norcross. Portland.—Black bass, trout,

pickerel, salt-water fishes. Sebago Lake.—Landlocked salmon, trout. Presque Isle.—Trout. Princeton.—^Trout, salmon. Phillips.—Mt. Blue pond. Carle-ton pond. Lufkin ponds: Trout, black bass, landlocked salmon. Piper Pond.—See Monson Junction. Pleasant Pond.—See Bingham.

Pomkeag Lake.—See Masardis. Portage Lake.—^Trout. Pushaw Lake.—See Bangor. *

Rangeley.—-Seven ponds. Dead river ponds, Kenebago and Loon lakes: Trout, salmon. Rangeley Lake.—See Rangeley. Rangeley Outlet.—^Trout, etc. Redington.—Trout. Riverside.—Black bass, pickerel,

perch. Robinsons.—^Trout. Roxbury.—Trout. Rumford Falls.—Trout. Round Mountain Lake.—See Bige-

low. Rowe Ponds.—See Bingham. Roach River.—^Trout. Roach Ponds.—See Greenville

Junction. Sabattis.—Black bass, pickerel. Salem.—Brook trout. Salmon Stream Lake.—See Sherman. .4 -^ Sandy Beach.—See Mattocks and

Sebago lake. Schoodic.—Landlocked salmon, brook trout, lake trout, bass, pickerel. Schoolie Grand Lake Chain.—See

Forest. Seven Ponds.—See Rangeley. Sebago Lake.—Landlocked salmon, pickerel, etc. See also Portland, and Mattocks. Seboois Lake.—See West Seboois

and Schoodic. Sebec.—Landlocked salmon, trout, laJce trout, black bass, pickerel, perch. Seboomook.—^Trout, etc. Sherman.—^Trout, lake trout, salmon, black bass, pickerel, perch. Shirley.—Brook trout, lake trout. Skowhegan.—Black bass, pickerel, perch. Smyrna Mills.—Bantoncus region: Trout, lake trout, pickerel, etc. Shinn Pond.—See Patten. Snow Shoe Lake.—See Patten. Soldier Pond.—See Grindstone. Sourdnuhenk Lake.—See Nor*

cross. South Twin Lake.—See Norcross. Spider Lake.—See Masardis. Squa Pan Lake.—See Masardis. Strong.—Sweet's pond: Brook

trout, lake trout, salmon. Stratton.—Trout. Spring Lake.—^Trout, salmon,

togue. Songo Lock.—See Mattocks. Solon.—^Trout, etc. Somerset Mills.—Black bass, pickerel. South Arm.—^Trout. South Casco.—See Portland. South Naples.—See Mattocks. South Sebec.—Landlocked salmon, trout, bass, pickerel.

no

South Springfield. — Landlocked salmon, trout, pickerel, perch. . Southwest Harbor.—Trout, pickerel, perch, cod, haddock, etc.

Spencer Stream.—See Eustis.

Spring Lake.—See Flagstaff.

Stacyville.—^Trout, salmon, lake trout, pickerel, black bass, perch.

St. Croix.—^Trout, sea salmon.

Steep Falls.—Black bass, trout, pickerel, perch.

Steuben.—^Trout, etc.

Sullivan.—See Tunk pond.

Talmadge.—See Waite.

Temple.—See Farmington.

The Forks.—See Bingham.

Tim Pond.—See Bigelow Eustis.

Topsfield.—Trout.

Tunk Pond.—Landlocked mon, brook trout, lake trout.

Telos Lake.—See Patten or Greenville.

Trout Brook.—See Patten.

Umquolcus Lake.—See Masardis and Smyrna Mills.

Umbago Lake.—See Rumford Falls.

Union River.—See So. Bedding-ton.

Unionville.—^Trout.

Unity.—Black bass, landlocked salmon, pickerel, perch.

Upsala.—Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon.

Upper Dam.—Rangeley lakes: Trout.

Upton.—See Rumford Falls.

and

sal-

Van Buren.—Trout. Varnum Pond.—See Temple. Waite.—Flipper lake, Talmadge:

Trout. Waltham.—See Franklin. Waterville.—Black bass,

pickerel,

perch. Weeksboro.—^Trout. white perch. Wassataquoix Stream.—See Sta-

ceyville. West Carry Ponds.—^Trout, salmon, togue. Weld Pond.—See Wilton or Dix-

field. Wells.—^Trout, and salt-water

fish. Webb Lake.—See Dixfield. West Branch Ponds.—See Roach

river. West Seboois.—^Trout, pickerel,

white perch. West Mino.—^Trout, pickerel. Whiting.—Orange lake: Trout. Winn.-^Landlocked salmon, lake

trout, pickerel, perch. Wilton.—Salmon and trout. West Bog Dam.—See Shirley. West Branch Pond.—See Greenville. Welokennebacook L a k e.—S e e

Bemis. Wilson's Pond.—See Greenville. Willimantic.—See Sebec. Whitneyville.—^Trout. Wymegomic Lake.—See North

Bridgton. Yarmouth.—Brook trout. Yoke Pond.—See Katahdin Iron

Works.

MARYLAND

Williamsport.—Potomac river: Black bass, perch, etc.

Athol.— Queen lake territory: Black bass, brook trout.

Great Barrington.—B e r k s h i r e hills: Brook trout.

Kingston.—Silver lake: Pickerel, perch Sinj.ll brooks: Troi't.

Plymouth.—Brook trout.

MASSACHUSETTS

Stowe.—^Trout in streams. Sudbury.—^Trout in streams. Watertown.—Bartlett lake: Perch. Whitman Crossing.—B o o n e' s

pond: Bass, pickerel, perch.

Trout in streams.

MICHIGAN

Au Sable.—Au Sable river, Pine river. Lakes Van Etten and Huron: Trout, bass, pike, perch.

Alcona.—Black river and Lake Huron: Trout, perch, pike.

Alpena.—Long, Grand and Huron lakes; Thunder bay. Squaw bay. Thunder Bay river, Devil river, Misery bay. False Presque Isle Harbor, Hubbard lake, Turtle lake: Trout, bass, pike, perch.

Aloha.—Mullet, Burt, Long and Black lakes, Black river, Mil-

lington river: Trout, bass, mus-kellunge, pike, parch.

Bay City.—Saginaw river, Saginaw bay: Bass, pickerel, perch.

Beach wood.—Iron, Brule and Paint rivers: Trout. Many small lakes: Black bass.

Benton Harbor.—Blue and Yellow creeks: Brook trout, pike, mullet.

Black River.—Black river, Hubbard lake. Lake Huron: Bass, perch, trout.

Bovee.—^Two lakes: Trout, bass, pike, pickerel.

Cheboygan.—Mullet, Carp, Douglas lakes, Black, Little Black, Upper Black, Cheboygan rivers. Pigeon, Elliott, Sturgeon creeks: Brook trout, rainbow trout, pike, muskellunge.

Cook's Mills.—Trout.

Corinne.—Bass, pike, pickerel.

Detroit.—Orchard, Pine, Sylvan and Orien lakes: Black bass, perch, pike, pickerel.

East Tawas.—Lakes Tawas, Sand Long, Island, Florid, Little, and Huron; Au Ores river; Silver, Cold, Sims, Bray, Wil-ber, Gordon, Little Buck, Big Buck, and Indiana creeks; Turtle ditch: Trout, bass, pike, perch, bluegill.

Elmwood.—Paint and Ontonagon rivers. Cook's run. Thirty-three and Bush creeks: Trout. Tamarack lake: Black bass.

Emery Junction.—Au Ores river: Trout.

Engardine.—Brook trout.

Gladstone.—Brook trout.

Gogebic Lake.—Black bass. Slate river, Pelton creek and Trout brook: Brook trout. Other waters: Muskellunge.

Greenbush.—Cedar creek, Cedar lake. Lake Huron: Bass,

perch, pike, sunfish.

Gustin.—Pine river and branches. Sucker creek. Buff Brown creek. West Branch, Pine lake: Trout, bass, pike, etc.

Hart.—Pentwater river: Speckled and rainbow trout.

Hessel Dock.—Lake Huron: Muskellunge, black bass, lake trout, pickerel, perch. Trout in streams.

Iron River.—Iron, Brule and Paint rivers: Brook trout, lake trout, black bass, etc.

La Rocque.—Ella. May, Nettie, Emma, Lost, Clear lakes: Trout bass, pike, perch, etc.

Lincoln.—Sucker, Buff Brown creeks, Pine river and branches, Hubbard lake, West Branch, Pine lake: Bass, trout, pike.

Linwood Park.—Saginaw bay: Bass, perch, pickerel.

Long Lake (Iosco County.)— Long, Loon, Bass lakes, Vaughn creek. Smith creek: Trout, bass, pike.

Lupton.—Several streams and

lakes: Bass, trout, pike. Mclver.—Au Gres river, Guiley creek, Sand lake, Floyd lake: Trout, bass, pike. Manistique. —Indian, Manistique, Thunlu, Goose and Bass lakes; Indian

and Little Murphy

rivers and Spring brook and Carr creek: Black bass, pickerel, pike. Marenisco.—Presque Isle river: Brook trout. Oxbow, Crab, State Line and Presque Isle lakes: Black bass, muskellunge, etc. Metropolitan.—Sturgeon river: Brook trout. Norway: Pickerel. Brown's lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike, perch. Metz.—Swan, Trout, North, Branch rivers, Quinn, creek: Trout, bass, pike. Mikado.—Van Ellen creek. Pine river. Sprinkler lake: Trout, bass, pike. Millersburg.—Drum, Nellie, Emma, May, Bamhart, Rainy lakes, Silver creek, Little Ocqueoc river: Trout, bass, pike. Mills.—Sage, Mud, Clear lakes, Whitnev creek, Au Gres river: Trout, bass, pike. Munising.—Munising bay: Square-tail trout, lake trout. Various streams: Brook trout. Omer.—Pine, Rifle, Au Gres rivers. Dead Branch, Big, Town Line, Gilbert, Sterling Bridge, Bear, Mansfield, Wells, Silver creeks: Bass, trout, pike. Onaway.—Big Pigeon, Little Pigeon, Stoney creeks, Black lake, Black, Little Black, Rainy rivers: Trout, bass, pike. Oscoda.—See Au Sable. Ossineke.—Wolf, Wild Cat, Hubbard, Sucker, Little North, Buff, Comstock creeks, Hubbard, Devil, Roe, Twin, Archie, Huron lakes.Black river branches: Trout, bass, pike. Pinconning.—Saginaw bay: Bass,

perch, pickerel. Pine River.—Pine river and

streams: Perch, pike, carp. Pontiac.—Orchard, Cass and Elizabeth lakes: Black bass, pickerel, perch, etc. Posen.—

Grand lake. Long lake:

Bass, pike, perch. Prescott.—Cranberry, Feeding, Ground, Hughey, Clear, Lost, Johnson, Bush, Boagner, Hardwood lakes. Rifle river, Johnson, Whitney creeks: Trout, bass, pike. Rapid River.—Brook trout, black

bass, pickerel, pike. Rose City.—Devaux, Sage, Clear, Styles, Dease, Long, Au Sable lakes, Wilkins, Clacken, Whitney, Prior, Big, Houghton creeks. Rifle river: Trout, bass, pike, bluegill, perch. Rudyard.—Brook trout. Saganing. —Saginaw bay: Bass, pickerel, perch.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

MICHIGAN—<:on.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Bass and Trout lakes: Black bass, brook trout. Batchaweng: L a n d-locked rainbow trout.

South Branch.— Lakes and streams: Trout, bass, pickerel.

Stark.—River Rouche: Pike, carp

mullet. 'Swanzy.—Escanaba and Chocolate rivers: Brook trout. Several lakes: Black bass, etc.

Taft.—Bass lake, Loon lake. Smith creek, Vaughn creek, Au Gres river: Trout, bass, pike.

Tawas Beach.—Same as East

Tawas City.—State Ditch, Huron, Tawas, Sand lakes, Tawas bay, Tawas river, Au Gres river. Cold, Sims, Silver, Guiley, Vaughn creeks: Pike, trout, bass, herring.

Tower.—Black, Tomahawk, Shoe-

Sack lakes; Rainy, Pigeon, Hack rivers; Miliken, Chandler, Mud creeks: Grayling, pike, trout, bass.

Trenary.—rTrout lake. Stony brook, Scott's creek and White-fish river: Speckled trout.

Trout Lake.^—Brook trout.

Turner.—Cedar creek. Cedar, Cranberry, Mills, Clear, Johnson lakes: Black bass, rock bass perch, pike.

Twining.—Au Gres river. Cedar creek, Big creek: Trout, bass, pike.

Wakefield.—Little Presque Isle river: Brook trout.

Watersmeet.—Duck creek, Ontonagon river: Brook trout. Tamarack and Paint rivers. Duck, Crooked, Clark and Thousand Island lakes, etc.: Trout, black bass, muskellunge, etc.

Whitedale.—Three lakes: Black bass, pickerel.

Whitmore.—Sand, Lando, Styles lakes; Latter, Vaughn, Hale* Guiley, Smith, Johnson, Pot-terfield creeks; Au Gres river: Trout, bass, pike.

MINNESOTA

Aitkin.—Mississippi river and twelve lakes: Black bass (big and small mouth) , pike, pickerel, crappie.

Alexandria.—^Twenty-six lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike, crop-pie, perch.

Annandale.—Seventeen lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.

Audubon.—Cormorant, Maud, Lizzie, Eunice, Pelican and Sally lakes: Black bass, crappie,

Anoka.—George, Round, Coon, Ham, Twin, Norris and Crooked lakes: Black bass. etc.

Backus.—Pine Mountain, Island, Ox Yoke, Swede, Four-point and Hattie lakes: Muskellunge, pike, pickerel.

Bald Eagle Junction.—Bald Eagle and White Bear lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.

Barnum.—Big, Bear, Hanging Horn, Cub, and Twenty-nine lakes: Black bass, etc.

Barrett.—Pomme de Terre, Barrett and Cormorant lakes:

Black bass, pike, pickerel, crop-pie.

Battle Lake.—Battle and other lakes: Black bass.

Bemidji.—Bemidji, Plantagenet, and Irving lakes. Black bass.

Berown.—Cross and Pokegama lakes: Black bass. pike.

Big Lake.—Eagle, Thompson and Birch lakes: Black bass, pike.

Blackduck.—Fifteen lakes: Black bass, pike, etc.

Brainerd.—Gull, Long, Rice and

Gilbert lakes: Black bass, etc. Buffalo.—Pulaski, Buffalo, Cris-

ton. Pelican and Charlotte

lakes: Black bass, croppie,

pickerel, pike. Burtfum.—Twin, Mound, Long,

Swan and Moose lakes: Black

bass, pike, crappie. Carlos.—Le Homme Dieu, Milton,

Geneva, Ida, Irene, Carlos • lakes: Black bass, croppie,

perch, pickerel, pike. Center City.—Chisago lake and

other lakes: Black bass, etc. Chisago City.—Chisago, Green,

Perch, Big, Sunrise and other

lakes: Black bass, etc. Clear Lake.—Julia, Rush and Elk

lakes: Black bass. Clitheral.—Clitheral and other

lakes: Black bass. Cromwell.—Big Island lake and

Little Island lake: Black bass.

pike, steel-head trout, pickerel. Deerwood.—^Thirty lakes: Black

bass, pike, crappie. pickerel. Dugdale.—Maple bay: Black bass. Duluth.—Lake Superior: Black

bass, lake trout, pike, perch,

etc. North and South Shore

streams: Brook trout. Eden Valley.—Eden, Rice, Long,

Brown and Crooket lakes:

Black bass, pickerel, pike. Elbow Lake.—Elbow, Ten-Mile

and Pomme de Terre lakes:

Black bass, pickerel, pike.

FRESH WATER FISHING RESORTS

113

MINNESOTA—<:on.

Farwell.—Oscar, Rachel, Freeborn and Blackwell lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike, croppie.

Fergus Falls.—^Wall, Jewett, Swan and Ten-mile lakes: Black bass, pike.

Finlayson.—^Fish, Pine, Lower Pine and Bass lakes: Black bass, etc.

Forada.—Maple, Reno, Andrews, Ellen, Leven, Union, Burgans, Long, Turtle, Lovers lakes: Bla^ bass, croppie, pickerel, pike.

Forest Lake.—^Forest, Clear, Big, Doctor's Chisago lakes: Black bass, etc.

Ft. Ripley.—Nokasebe and Crow Wing lakes: Black bass.

Frazee.—GFaham, Murphy and Weymer lakes: Black bass.

Friesland.—Grindstone lake: Black bass.

Funkley.—Hay and Whitefish lakes: Lake trout, whitefish, muskellunge, black bass, etc.

Glenwood.—Minnewaska, Pelican, Villard, Reno and Amelia lakes: Black bass,

Grantsburg.—Many lakes: Pickerel, sunfish, rock bass, croppie, black bass. St. Croix river: Muskellunge.

Grey Eagle.—Birch, Bass, Big Swan, Twin, Long and Mound lakes: Black bass, pike, crap-pie.

Grimley.—Pelican, Trap and thirty-seven other lakes: Black bass, etc.

Henning.—East Battle and Leaf lakes: Black bass, pike.

Hackensack.—Norman, White-fish. Stony, Brick, Ten-mile, Portage lakes: Black bass.

Hoffman.—Red Rock, Elk and Oscar lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.

Iron River.—Brook trout.

Isle Royale.—See Rock Harbor, Robin's Harbor and Washington Harbor.

Jenkins.—Whitefish lake and chain of lakes: Same as at Funkley.

Kensington.—Black bass, pickerel, croppie.

Kimball Prairie.—School Section, Morray, Farwell, Pearl Scott, Betsey, Francis, Clear, Union and Mary lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.

Lake Park.—Cormorant and Pelican lakes: Black bass, etc.

Lake Sarah.—Lake Sarah: Black bass, pickerel.

Laporte.—Garfield, Kabekona and Horse Shoe lakes: Black bass, etc.

Lincoln.—Alexandria, Shamineau

•^ and Rice lakes: Black bass,

'^■*etc.

Lindstrom.^—Chisago lake: Black bass.

Lintonville.—Black bass, pike, and pickerel.

Little Falls.—Fish lake: Black bass, pike.

Loretto.—L a k e Independence: Black bass, croppie, pickerel.

Luce.—Long, Sybil and Rose lakes: Black bass, etc.

McGregor.—B ass and Sandy lakes.

Maple Lake.—Lightfoot, Ramsey, Rock, Mary, Twin, Maple, Han-shaw, Albion, Sugar and Mink lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.

Marine.—Sand, Goose, Apple, Big, Maize, Big Marine, Bone and Rice lakes, and St. Croix and Gable rivers: Black bass, pickerel.

Moose Lake.—Sturgeon, etc.

Motley.—Shamineau lake: Muskellunge, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Osceola.—Osceola, Horse, Round, Poplar, Sand and Big lakes, and St. Croix river: Black bass, speckled trout.sturgeon.pickerel,

Ottertail.—McDonald, Ottertail, Long, Buchanan and eighteen other lakes: Black bass, croppie perch, pickerel, pike.

Parker's Crossing.—See Parker-ville.

Parker's Prairie.—Adley, Horse-head, Cora, Fish and Nelson lakes: Black bass, perch, pickerel, pike.

Parkerville.—^Long lake: Black bass. etc.

Paynesville.—K oronis, Rice, Horseshoe, Big Mud, Long, Brown, Eden and Vallev lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.

Pelican Rapids.—Pike, bass, etc.

Pequot.—Norway, Wpman and Whitefish lakes: Muskellunge, black bass, etc.

Perham.—Little Pine, Big Pine, Little McDonald lakes: Black bass, pike, pickerel, etc.

Pine City.—Lake Pokegama: Black bass, pike.

Pine River.—Hattie, Ada and Ponto lakes: Muskellunge, black bass, etc.

Rush City.—Lake Rush: Pike, perch, bass.

Richville.—Marion and Dead lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.

Rochester.—Mill ponds, Shady and Florence lakes, Bear creek, Zumbro river, etc.: Black bass, trout, sucker, perch, chub, bullhead, etc.

/i'aifkfiHa Wf^Htttf} Lake

f itf-'Cfjitrt* <^ FiifU

NESOTA ^ Glimpse of Boy River

FRESH WATER FISHING RESORTS

115

MINNESOTA—Con.

Rockford.—Lake Charlotte and Crow river: Black bass, pickerel.

Rock Harbor.—Isle Royale: Lake trout, brook trout.

Sank Center.—Sank, Birch, Fairy, and Cedar lakes: Black bass, pike, pickerel, crappie. Ward Springs: Trout, etc.

South Haven.—Sylvia, John, Scott, Betsey, Caroline, Mary, Augusta, Frances, Union, Pickerel and Big lakes: Black bass, croppie, pickerel, pike.

Starbuck.—^Minnewaska lake: Black bass, pickerel.

Sturgeon Lake.—Black bass, pike.

Swanville.—Black bass, pickerel.

Sylvan.—Sylvan lake: Black bass.

Tamarack.—Round lake: Black bass, sturgeon, etc.

Taylor's Falls.—St. Croix river and The Dalles of the St. Croix: Black bass, etc.

Tenstrike.—Gull, Big Medicine, Pike and Twin lakes: Bass, pickerel.

Tobin's Harbor.—Isle Royale: Lake trout, brook trout.

Tower.—Lake Vermilion and hundreds of smaller lakes: Black

bass, perch, wall-eyed pike, pickerel, etc.

Tulipe.—Little Tulipe, Thunder, Big Rice, McCune, Moffet, Widow, Girl, Blackwater, Leech, Winnebigoshish, Deer, Mud, Big Boy, White Oak, Mule, Sandy, Wabedo, Island, lakes and Willow, Little Willow, Rice, White Elk, Moose, Mississippi, Pine, Swan, Prairie, Leech, Lake, Boy rivers, etc., and numerous streams: Muskellunge, black bass, wall-eyed pike, pickerel, whitefish, etc.

Turtle River.—Turtle, Big Turtle, Three Island, Black, Mud, Moval and The Great Lakes: Black bass, crappie, whitefish, perch, pickerel.

Villard.—Villard, Amelia and Le-ven lakes: Black bass.

Vining.—Stewart, West Battle Long and Clitheral lakes: Black bass, pike, etc.

Walker.—Leech lake: Muskellunge, etc.

Ward Springs.—See Sank Center.

Washington Harbor.—Isle Royale: Lake trout, brook trout.

Minnesota. Diamond Point, Lake Bemidji.

MINNESOTA—Con.

Watkins.—Clear and Big Mud lakes: Black bass, pickerel.pike.

Westport.—^Westport, Amelia, and Villard lakes: Black bass, etc.

White Bear.—White Bear lake: Bass, pike, pickerel, croppie.

Wright,—^Tamarack and fifteen other lakes: Black bass, etc.

MISSOURI

Arlington.—G asconade. Big Piney, Little Piney: Bass, walleye, perch, croppie, catfish.

Ayrbyrd.—St. Francis river: Black bass, croppie, perch, pickerel, catfish, buffaJofish, eel, striped bass, goggle-eye.

Bourbon.—Blue Spring brook: Rainbow trout. Brazil creek: Rainbow trout, black bass. Meramec river.

Chicopee.—Current river: Bass, croppie, wall-eye, perch, pickerel, catfish.

Chilton.—See Chicopee.

Jerome.—See Arlington.

Kennett.—St. Francis river and Vamey river: Same as at Ayrbyrd.

Lebanon.—Niangua river: Trout, bass.

Lilbourn.—Little river: Bass, croppie, perch, pickerel.

Moselle.—Meramac river.

Neosho.—Indian and Shoal creeks.

Pacific.—Meramec river.

Poplar Bluff.—Black river: Bass, wall-eye, perch, croppie.

Portageville.—^Little river: Bass, croppie, perch, pickerel.

St. Clair.—Indian creek: Bass, perch, Meramec river.

Ste. Genevieve.—River Aux Vases: Bass, croppie.

St. James.—M e r a m e c Spring brook: Rainbow trout; Meramec river: Bass, perch.

Salem.—Current river.

Schlicht's.—Gasconade river: Bass, catfish, croppie, walleye.

Senath.—Same as at Ayrbyrd.

Stanton.—Meramec river.

Steeleville.—Meramec river.

Williamsville.—Black river: Bass, pickerel, croppie, wall-eye, perch.

Winona.—Current river: Same as at Williamsville.

MONTANA

Ovando.—Lakes and rivers: Lake and brook trout.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Amherst.—Babboosic: Black bass,

pickerel, perch, catfish. "Aziscoos Falls.—See Colebrook.

BerUn.—Brook trout.

Bretton Woods.—Ammonoosuc, Zealand and Saco rivers, and Jefferson, Mt. Monroe, Mt. Franklin, Mt. Pleasant, Clinton, Crawford and Halfway brooks: Redspot trout.

Colebrook.—Brook trout.

Connecticut Lakes.—See W. Ste-wartstown.

Eroll.—Ambogog lake: Brook trout.

Hell Gate Falls.—See Colebrook.

Millsfield Pond.—See Colebrook.

West Stewartstown.—Connecticut lake, 1st and 2d.: Brook trout, lake trout. Third Lake and East Inlet: Brook trout.

Wolfboro.—^Lake Winnepiseogee: Black bass.

NEW JERSEY

Andover.—Long pond: Black

bass, pickerel. Bervely.—Delaware river: C a t-

fish, eel. Boonton.—Rockaway river: Black

bass, pickerel. Budd's Lake.—Budd's lake: Black

bass, pickerel. Branchville.—Culver's lake: Black

bass, pickerel. Culver's Lake.—Black bass, pickerel. Dover.—Rockaway river: Black

bass, pickerel. Flanders.—Budd's lake: Black

bass, pickerel, perch.

Green Lake.—See Newfoundland.

Greenwood Lake.—Black bass, pickerel, perch, wall-eye, strawberry bass, rock bass, catfish.

Hackensack River.—See New Mil-ford and Little Ferry.

Hohokus River.—See Undercliff.

Hopatcong Lake.—Nolan's Point, etc.: Black bass, pickerel, perch, sunfish.

Little Ferry.—Hackensack river: Black bass, perch, catfish, eel.

Lake Denmark.—Black bass.

Mt. Taber.—Rockaway river: Black bass, pickerel.

NEW JERSEY—Con.

Mt. Arlington.—Lake Hopatcong:

Black bass, pickerel, Netcong.—Budd's lake: Black

bass, pickerel, perch. Newfoundland.— G reen lake:

Black bass, pickerel, perch. New MiBford.—Hackensack river:

Black^basSj perch, catfish, eel. Newton:—Spring lake, Hunt's

lake: Brook trout. Pompton.—Pompton lake: Black

bass, pickerel, perch, catfish.

Pompton Junction.—Pompton

lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch,

catfish. Pompton Lake.—See Pompton

and Pompton Junction. Stanhope.—Budd's lake: Black

bass, pickerel, perch. Swartswood Lake.—Black bass,

wall-eye, catfish. Undercliff.—H ohokus river:

Trout, sunfish, eel.

NEW YORK

Alexandria Bay.—^Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river: Muskellonge, wall-eyed pike, black bass, pickerel, perch, etc.

Ancram.—Long, Rhoda, Copake, Snyder and Chariot lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike, perch, catfish, speckled, rainbow and brown trout.

Auburn.—Owasco and Cayuga lakes: Trout, pickerel, muskel-lunge, perch.

Barton.—Black bass, pike.

Bath.—Lake Keuka: Black bass, trout, salmon.

Berkshire.—Owegoand Wilson creeks: Trout.

Binghamton.—Lily, Quaker and Silver lakes and Susquehanna and Chenango rivers: Black bass, pike, perch, catfish, eel.

Big Moose.—^Twitchel Lake region, Adirondacks: Brook trout, salmon trout.

Brayton.—George, Glen and Sunny Side lakes and streams: Black bass, trout, pickerel, perch, bullhead.

Burdett.—Watkins Glen: Black

bass, perch and lake trout. CalHcoon.—Delaware river: Black

bass, wall-eye. Cayuga.—Black bass, pickerel and

perch. Cazenovia.—Perch, black bass,

pickerel. Central Valley.—Summit lake:

Black bass, wall-eye. Chester.—Glenmore lake: Black

bass, pickerel, perch. Clayton.—Same as at Alexandria

bay. Congers.—Rockland lake: Black

bass, pickerel, perch. Cromwell Lake.—See Highland

Mills. Croton Point.—See Ossining. Debruce.—
^Willowemoc and Mon-

guap streams: Brooktrout.

Hunter's lake: Black bass. Delaware River.—See Callicoon,

Mast Hope, Narrowsburg and

Deposit.

New York. A Camp of Canoeists on Grindstone Island, St. Lawrence River.

THE ANGLER^S GUIDE

Sabbath Day Point, Lake George, New York.

NEW YORK—Con.

Deposit.—Delaware river: Black bass.

Ensenore.—^Trout, black bass and pickerel.

Factoryville.—Lake Winola: Bass.

Fair Haven.—Black bass, perch and pickerel.

Fonda.—See Gloversville.

Frontenac.—Same as at Alexandria bay.

Gloversville.—East Canada lakes and thirteen other lakes: Trout, salmon, perch, bass, etc.

Green.—Chenango river: Bass.

Greenport, L. I.—See Shelter Island.

Greenwood Lake.—Black bass, pickerel, perch, strawberry bass, rock bass, wall-eye.

Hackensack River. - See New City.

Hancock.—Delaware river: Black bass.

Hemlock Lake.—B lack bass, pickerel and lake trout.

Highland Mills.—Clomwell lake: Black bass, perch, pickerel, wall-eye, catfish.

Johnstown.— See Groversville.

Lrodi.—Black bass, pickerel and lake trout.

Long Island.— See various towns.

Monroe.—Mt. Basha, Round and Walton lakes: Black bass, pickerel, perch, wall-eye, catfish, pike.

Montauk, L. I.—Same species as Babylon.

Mt. Basha Lake.—See Monroe.

N a p 1 e s.—Brook trout in ravine streams. Pickerel, lake trout and black bass in Hon-eoye lake.

Narrowsburg.—Delaware river:

Black bass, wall-eye. Newark Valley.—^Trout. New City. —Hackensack river:

Wall-eye, etc. New Hampton.—Walkill river:

Black bass, pickerel, wall-eye. New Paltz.—Wallkill river: Black

bass, pickerel. Nichols.—Susquehanna river:

Bass, pike. Nisseguogue River.—See Smith-

town, L. I. North Tonawanda.—N i a g a r a

ri ve r: Black bass, silver bass,

pike and perch. North Hector.—S eneca lake:

Black bass, perch and lake trout. Norwich.—Chenango lake: Bass,

pickerel, pike. Ossining.—Croton Point: Perch. Peconic River.—Sse Riverhead,

L. I. Ramapo.—-Ramapo river: Black

bass, pickerel. Ramapo River.—See Ramapo,

Suffern, Southfield, Tuxedo. Richfield Springs.—Lakes Cana-

darago and Otsego: Bass, pickerel. Riverhead, L. I.—Peconic river:

Black bass, pickerel, perch. Rockland Lake.—See Congers. Ronkonkoma Lake, L. I.—Black

bass, pickerel, perch. Round Lake.—See Monroe. Smithtown, L. I.—Nisseguogue

river: Trout. Suffern.—Ramapo river: Black

bass, pickerel. Southfield.—Ramapo river: Black

bass, pickerel.

FRESH WATER FISHING RESORTS

119

NEW YORK—Con.

Summit Lake—See Central Valley.

Sylvan Beach.—Pickerel, black bass.

Thousand Island Park.—Same as at Alexandria Bay.

Trumansburg.—Black bass, pickerel and perch.

Tuxedo.—Ramapo river: Black bass, pickerel.

Union Springs.—C a y u g a lake • Black bass, pickerel and perch.

Varick.—Seneca lake: Black bass, pickerel and lak e trout,

Walkill River.—See New Hampton.

Walton Lake.—See Monroe.

Weedsport.—Black bass, pike.

Chama.—Chama and Brazos rivers: Native trout.

NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe.—Pecos river: Trout.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hendersonville.—B 1 u e Ridge Mountain streams: Black

bass, perch, rainbow trout, sucker, carp, brook trout.

Lumberton.—Bear swamp and Lumberton river: Goggle-eyed perch, bream and red horse.

Reidsville.—^Two ponds: Black bass, perch, red-horse, carp, etc.

NORTH DAKOTA

Balfour.—Pickerel, pike, perch. Bordulac.—Lake and river: Pike,

pickerel. Countenay.—L a k e Spiritwood:

Bass, pickerel, perch, pike. Hankinson.—Elsie, Moran, Mud,

Schuetts, Blough lakes: Bass, pickerel.

Harvey.—Lake Antelope: Pickerel, pike, perch.

Wimbledon.—L a k e Spiritwood: Bass, pickerel, perch, pike.

OHIO

Greenville.—Bass, croppie, catfish.

Piqua.—Bass, croppie, catfish.

St. Mary's.—Bass, croppie, catfish.

Tippecanoe.—Bass, croppie, catfish.

Wapakoneta.—Grand reservoir: Black bass.

OREGON

Medford.—Rogon river, Klamath lake: Trout, salmon.

Elgin.—Silver lake and small streams: Trout, salmon.

The Narrows of Lake Champlain, New York.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

Pennsylvania. Delaware River, Delaware Water Gap.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ackermanville.—Greenwalt creek:

Brook trout. Analomink.—Brook trout. Athens.—Black bass, pike. Beaver Springs.—Middle creek:

Brook trout, pickerel, etc. Bear Creek.—Trout, pickerel and

perch. Bemice.—^Trout. Bushhill.—Lakes and streams:

Brook trout. Chaffee.—Tionesta: Brook trout. Columbia.—York, Furnace, Fitze's

eddy, Tucquan, Washington

Boro, Susquehanna river: Black

bass, pike, perch, etc. Cross Fork.—Cross fork and Kettle creek: Brook trout and

black bass. Delaware River.— SeeLackawaxen,

Pond eddy and Shohola. Delaware Station.—D e 1 a w a r e

river: Black bass. Delaware Water Gap.—Brook

trout. Black bass, pickerel,

perch. Dingman's Ferry.—Brook trout. Drifton.—Lehigh river: Black

bass, pickerel, catfish, chub,

etc. Mountain streams: Brook

trout. Dushore.—^Trout. Easton.—Delaware river at F o u l

Riff: Rock fish and black bass. Foot of Plane.—Trout.

Forkston.—Mehoopany: Trout. Ganoga Lake.—Trout, bass, and

pickerel. Glen Summit.—Pickerel, trout. Gouldsboro.—Five

lakes: Black

bass, brook trout, pickerel. H alstead.—Susquehanna river:

Black bass, brook trout. Henryville.—Brook trout.

iohnstown.—Trout, .aceyville.—Susquehanna river:

Black bass and wall-eyed pike. La Grange.—Susquehanna river:

Black bass.and wall-eyed pike. Lake Carey.—Black bass. Lake Winola.—Black bass, perch. Lehigh Tannery.—^Trout. Lopez.—^Trout. Lackawaxen.—Delaware river:

Black bass, pike, perch. Lovelton.—Mehoopany creek:

Trout. Mauch Chunk.—^Trout. Mehoopany.—Susquehanna river:

Black bass and wall-eyed pike

(Susquehanna salmon,) Creek:

Trout. Meshoppen.—Susquehanna river:

Black bass and wall-eyed pike. Mt. Pocono.—Brook trout. Mud Run.—Albrightsville: Trout. New Albany.—^Trout. Noxen.—Bowman's creek: Trout. Penn Haven Junction.—Trout.

PENWSYLVAIOA—Con.

Pocono Summit.—Lake Naomi:

Brook trout. Pond Eddy.—Delaware river:

Black bass, pike, perch. Portland.—Delaware river: Black

bass, pickerel. Ransom.—Black bass. Ricketts.—Lake Ganoga: Bass

and pickerel. Bowman's creek:

Trout. Rummerfield.—S usquehanna

river: Black bass and wall-eyed

pike. Sattersfield.—Trout. Sayre.—Black bass, pike. Shawanese Lake. —B o w m a n ' s

creek: Trout. Shohola.—Delaware river: Black

bass, pike, perch. Skinner's E d d y.—Susquehanna

river: Black bass and wall-eyed

pike. Standing S t o n e.—Susquehanna

river: Black bass and wall-eyed

pike. Stroudsburg.—Broadhead river:

Brook trout, pickerel, perch. Towanda.—Black bass, pike. Tioy.—Armenia Mountains:Brook

trout. Tunkhannock.—S usquehanna

river: Black bass. Ulster.—Black bass, pike. Vinemont.—Muddy creek: Pickerel, carp, sunfish, eel, mullet. West Brownville.—Monongahela

river: Black bass, pike-perch. White Haven.—^Trout, black bass. Wyalusing.—Susuehanna river:

Black bass and wall-eyed pike.

RHODE ISLAND

Centreville.—Black bass, brook pond: Black bass, pickerel,

trout, pickerel, perch, sunfish. white perch.

Newport.—Bailey's brook and St. Thornton.—Cedar swamp: Brook

Mary's lake: Trout. Easton trout.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Springfield.—Rock trout, red-breast perch, pickerel, etc.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Huron.—James river, Byron lake: Pike-perch, pickerel, black Lbass, sunfish, perch, sucker, catfish.

Susquehanna River, jiear Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

Wyoming. Rapids above Grand Canon.

TENNESSEE

Dossett.—Clinch river: Black High 'ciiflF.—Clear fork: Black

Murfreesboro.—Stone river: Black bass, rock bass, catfish, etc.

Reliance.—Hiawassee river: Black bass.

TEXAS

Broz, Bosque and Colorado rivers: Trout, bass, drum, sucker, jasper goal, eel.

Granbury.—Palney and Squad

creeks: Bass, etc. Walnut Springs.—See Granbury.

UTAH

Bingham Junction.—Trout. Castalia Springs.—Trout. Ogden. —Ogden river: Trout. Salt Lake City.—Parley's canon:

Trout. Mary, Blanche and Silver lakes :Trout. Thistle Junction.—Diamond creek: Trout.

VERMONT

St. Albans.—Lake Champlain: Black bass, perch-pike, perch, pickerel, sturgeon, sheepshead, mullet, etc.

Swanton.—Lake Champlain: Black bass, etc.

VIRGINIA

Ashburn.—Black bass, crappie, perch, carp.

Belfield.—Same as at Ashburn. Remington.—Trout, catfish.

WASHINGTON

Ferndale.—Whatcomb. P a d d e n and Sumas lakes. Noocksack river and Squalaquam creek: Trout, carp.

Spokane.—Silver lake: catfish, carp, etc. Priest lake: Trout, etc.

WISCONSIN

Amery.—Balsam, Twin, Long and Sucker lakes and Apple river: Muskellunge, rock bass, pickerel.

Appollonia.—Amacoy, Chain, Island and Bruce lakes: Black bass, pike, pickerel, muskellunge.

WISCONSIN—Con.

Armstrong Creek.—Helbert, Big

and Little lakes and Armstrong

river: Speckled trout, Black

bass. Barron.—Pine, Hickory, Brown,

Johnson and Prairie Farm

rivers: Black bass, pickerel,

Speckled trout. Birchwood.—Red Cedar, Birch,

Chetac and Flat lakes: Black

bass, muskellunge, pickerel,

pike. Boyd.—Pike lake and Chippewa

and Yellow rivers: Black bass,

trout, pickerel, catfish, mullet,

etc. Bruce.—Chippewa river and several lakes: Muskellunge, bass,

pickerel. Cameron.—Pakegama and Prairie

lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike. Centuria.—Deer, Long, Bass and

Balsam lakes: Black bass, pike. Chippewa Falls.—Same waters

and species as Boyd. Dallas.—-Six streams: Speckled

trout. Deronda.—L a k e Wapagassett:

Black bass, pike, pickerel. Dresser Junction.—Poplar, East,

Sand and Horse lakes: Black

bass. Dunbar.—Pike river and branches:

Speckled trout.

Eagle River.—Eagle river and twenty-eight lakes: Muskellunge, black bass, green bass, pickerel, pike, etc.

Edgewater.—Chelae and Summit lakes and Summit creek: Trout, black bass, muskellunge, pickerel, pike.

Ellis Junction.—Lake Noqueboy: Black bass, pickerel, etc.

Frederic.—Coon, Young, Yellow Half Moon, Spirit and Clam lakes: Trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Hobson.—^Twin, Clear, Stone and Stella lakes: Bass,

muskellunge. pickerel, pike.

Ingram.—Flambeau river: Brook trout, pickerel, bass, muskellunge.

Luck.—Butternut, Little Butternut, Bone, Sand, Straight and Half Moon lakes: Black bass, perch, pickerel, pike, muskellunge.

Madison.—Numerous lakes: Black bass, etc.

North Crandon.—Sand. Stone and Pine lakes: Black bass, brook trout, pickerel, whitefish.

Pembine.—Pembine and Bon Bon rivers: Speckled trout.

Wisconsin. Near Fond du Lac.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

WISCONSIN—Con.

Reserve.—Court O'Reilles, Grindstone, Devil's, Whitefish, Bass and Sand lakes: Black bass, muskellunge, pickerel, pike, trout.

Rhinelander.—Sugar Camp, Pine, Tamarack, PeUcan, George, Thompson, Crescent and Julia lakes: Bass, pickerel, pike, muskellunge.

Rice Lake.—Rice, Cedar and Long lakes: Black bass, muskellonge, pickerel, pike.

Ridgeland.—Pine and Beaver rivers: Speckled trout.

Sayner.—Plum, Razor Back, Star and Bear lakes: Trout, bass, pike, pickerel, muskellunge.

St. Croix Falls.—Poplar, Balsam, Deer and Sand lakes and river St. Croix: Black bass, pickerel.

Tomahawk.—W i s c o n s i n and Spirit rivers and Clear, Somo, Otter, Marie and Bass lakes: Brook trout, bass, pike, pickerel, muskellunge.

Tony.—Flambeau river: Sturgeon bass, muskellunge, pike.

Turtle Lake.—Turtle, Horseshoe, Moon, Hillman and Mud lakes: Black bass, croppie, pickerel, pike.

Woodboro.—Crescent, Squash, Noa, Washburn and Rice lakes and streams: Brook trout, bass, perch, muskellunge, pickerel, pike.

WYOMING

Bondurant.—^Trout.

Golden Gate.—Galliton river: Grayling.

Grand Canon.—Rocky Mountain trout and brook trout.

Inspection Point.—Rocky Mountain trout and brook trout.

Lower Geyser Basin.—Nez Perce creek and Fire Hole river: Von Behr trout.

Mammoth Hot Springs.—Yankee Jim's canon, Yellowstone river:

Rocky Mountain trout. Gardiner river and tributaries: Brook trout and rainbow trout.

Norris.—Gibbon river: Rainbow trout.

North Geiser Basin.—Madison river: Grayling.

Upper Geyser Basin.—^Fire Hole river: Lock Leven trout.

Yellowstone Lake.—Yellowstone river and lake: Salmon, trout.

" To-morrow we will go a-fishing; do thou go now and fetch the bait." Hymir to Thar.

SALT WATER FISHING RESORTS

"When God intended to reveal high notions to his prophets, he carried them to the sea-shore, that he might settle their mind in a quiet repose." IzAAK Walton.

ALABAMA

Magnolia Springs.—Fish river and Mobile bay: Speckled trout, white trout, sheepshead, flounder, rock bass, tarpon, redfish. cravalia, crocker, mullet.

Mobile.—Dog river and Mobile bay: Sr)edcled trout, white trout, sheepshead, redfish, cravalia, crocker, mullet.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda.—San Francisco bay: Striped bass, etc.

Berkeley.—Same as Alameda.

Monterey.—Monterey bay: Bonito, salmon, sea bass, sea trout, (squeteague, weakflsh), rock bass, rock cod, Spanish mackerel, yellowtail, etc.

Oakland.—Same as at Alameda.

Pinoli.—Carquinez Strait: Striped bass, etc.

San Pedro.—Santa Catalina, and SanClemento waters, Santa Barbara channel, etc.: Baracuda, mackerel, sheepshead, skip jack, sea bass, tuna, whitefish, pogy, herring, yellowtail, etc.

San Sallito.—Raccoon Straits, San Francisco bav: Striped bass.

Santa Barbara.—Channel Islands, Same as Monterey.

Santa Catalina.—See San Pedro.

CANADA

Newfoundland

Birchy Cove.—Bay of Islands: Sea fishes.

Nova Scotia

Annapolis.—Annapolis bay: Sea bass, haddock, cod, herring, etc. Numerous lakes and rivers: Salmon, trout, perch, etc.

Annapolis Basin.—S e e Deep Brook, Digby, etc.

Annapolis Royal.—S a m e as Annapolis.

Avonport.—Avon and Gaspereau rivers: Cod, herring, etc.

Aylesford.—Bay of Fundy: Cod, herring, etc. Aylesford river and Lake George, and Aylesford lakes: Trout, May and June best months.

Barton.—St. Mary's Bay: Cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, etc.

Bay of Fundy.—See Aylesford, Scott's bay, Kingston, Port Maitland, Sandford, Weymouth,

Bay Shore.—Bay of Fundy: Cod, herring, etc.

Briar Island.—See Weymouth

Bridgeton.—Phinny's Cove: Cod, mackerel, herring, etc.

Canning.—Scott's Bay: Herring, cod, shad, mackerel, salt-water salmon, etc.

Chester.—Cod. haddock, pollock, mackerel, etc.

Coldbrook.—Hall's Harbor: Salmon, haddock, pollock, cod, etc. Cornwallis river: Trout.

Deep Brook.—Annapolis Basin: Cod. hake, haddock, halibut, sea bass, herring, etc.

Digby.—Smith's Cove and Annapolis Basin: Same sea fishing as at Deep Brook. Numerous lakes and rivers: Trout, perch.

Evangeline Beach.—See Grand Pre.

Grand Pre.—Evangeline Beach, Gaspereau river and Minas Basin, Gaspereau, etc.: Cod, herring, etc.

Granville.—See Annapolis Royal.

Halifax.—Halifax Harbor and North West Arm: Cod, pollock, hake, haddock, mackerel, shad, herring, halibut, sea bass, etc. Adjacent fresh lakes and rivers: Trout, salmon, sea trout, etc.

Hantsport.—Minas Basin, etc.: Herring, etc.

Nova Scotia—Con.

Horton Landing.—Minas Basin, Gaspereau and Avon: Cod, haddock, alewife, etc.

Joggins Bridge.—See Digby.

Kentville.—Starrs Point: Sea fishes.

Kingsport.—Minas Basin: Cod, halibut, haddock, hake etc.. May, June and July best.

Kingston.—Margaretville. Bay of Fundy: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, shad, mackerel, sea bass, salt water salmon, halibut. Lakes and streams: Trout and salmon.

Little River.—See Canning.

Margaretville.—See Kingston.

Melvem Square.—See Kingston.

Middleton, Mount Hanley, and Mashers' Comer.—N i c t a u x River: Trout.

Minas Basin.—See Hantsport.

Mashers' Comer.—See Middleton. Mount Hanley.—See Middleton. Parker's Cove.—See Annapolis

Royal. Phinney's Cove.—See Bridgeton. Port Maitland.—Bay of Fundy:

Sea fishes. Pubnico.—Cod, mackerel, shad,

herring, halibut, etc. Sandford.—Bay of Fundy: Same

sea fishing as Mar^retville Bay. Sandy Cove.—See Weymouth. Scott's Bay.—See Canmng. Starr's Point.—See Kentville: Cod,

herring, mackerel, shad, etc. West Pubnico.—See Pubnico. Weymouth.—St. Marys Bay.

Sandy Cove, Briar Island, Bay

of Fundy: Cod, hake, haddock,

halibut, sea bass, herring, etc.

Lakes and rivers: Trout, salmon. Yarmouth.—Chebogue Point, etc:

Cod, hake, haddock, halibut,

mackerel, lobster, etc.

CONNECTICUT

Black Rock.—Blackfish.

Bridgeport.—Striped bass, black-fish.

Cos Cob.—Blackfish, flounder.

East Lyme.—Long Island sound; Striped bass, weakfishetc.

Fairfield.—^Long Island Sound: Striped bass, etc.

Greenwich.—Striped bass, blackfish, flounder.

Norwalk.—Norwalk islands:

Striped bass, weakfish. blackfish, porgie, etc.

Saugatuck.—Blackfish, striped bass, weakfish.

Shippan Point.—See Stamford.

South Norwalk.—Long Island sound: Striped bass, weakfish, flounder, blackfish, etc.

Stamford.—Shippan Point: Striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, flounder.

FLORIDA

Atlantic Beach.—^The Jetties, mouth of St. John's river: Sea bass, sheepshead, channel bass, sea trout, (squeteague), yellow-tail, skipjack, houndfish, drum-fish, tarpon, crocker, blackfish. bluefish, redfish, etc. Continen-

tal Pier: Sheepshead, sea bass, yellowtail, sea trout, etc.

Fort Meyers.—Tarpon, etc.

Jacksonville.—See Atlantic Beach.

Miami.—Biscayne bay: Tarpon, squeteague, snapper, sheepshead, porgie, pompano. kingfish.

Florida. Lake Worth, Palm Beach.

SALT WATER FISHING RESORTS

127

FLORIDA—Con.

flounder, drum, channel bass, bonito, blackfish, bream, blue-fish, etc.

Mayport.—See Atlantic Beach.

Pablo.—See Jacksonville.

Palm Beach.—Atlantic Ocean and Lake Worth: Mackerel, bluefish, sheepshead, sea trout, (squete-ague weakfish), amberjack, pom-pano, kingiish, etc.

Pe^sacola.— Pensacola bay: Speckled trout, sheepshead, red-fish, cravalia, crocker, mullet.

Ponce Park.—Mosquito Inlet: Bass, etc.

Rockledge.—Indian River: Sque-teague (sea trout), channel bass (red drum), cavelle, sergeant, whiting, pompano, gray snapper, red snapper, mangrove snapper, red-mouth grunt (sailor's choice), black grunt (hog fish), croakers (several species) bluefish, tarpon, sheepshead.

St. John's River.—See Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville and Rock-ledge.

MAINE

Bar Harbor.—Cod, mackerel,

smelt, etc. Belfast.—Cod, etc. Cherryfield.—Cod, brook trout, etc. Cumberland.—Ck)d, etc. Cutler.—Cod, etc. East Machias,—Cod, brook trout. Eastport.—Cod, brook trout, etc. Falmouth.—Ck)d, etc.

Hancock.—Cod, trout, etc.

Pine Point.—^White pefch, haddock, flounder, etc.

Portland.—Ck)d, etc.

Rockland.—Cod, haddock, mackerel, etc.

Southwest Harbor.—Cod, haddock, trout, pickerel, perch.

MASSACHUSETTS

Bourne.—Buzzard's bay: Bluefish, blackfish, weakfish, porgie, etc.

MEXICO

Tampico.—^Tarpon, etc.

MISSISSIPPI

Bay St. Louis.—Mississippi sound: Speckled trout, white trout, sheepshead, Spanish mackerel redfish, cravalia, crocker, tar pon, swordfish, mullet, etc.

Biloxi.—Mississippi sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis.

Gulf port.—M i s s i s s i p p i sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis.

City.—M i ssi ss i p p i

sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis. Ocean Springs.— Mississippi sound:

Same as at Bay St. Louis. Pass Christian.— Mississippi

sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis. Scranton.— Mississippi sound:

Same as at Bay St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY

Anglesea.—Black drum, weakfish, striped bass, plaice, blackfish, sea bass, etc.

Asbury Park.—Striped bass, bluefish, plaice, weakfish, kingfish, blackfish, sea bass.

Atlantic Highlands.—Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, porgie, young bluefish.

Bamegat Bay.—See Tom's River, Waretown, Forked River.

Bayonne.—Bergen Point: Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod, lafay-ette, eel, etc.

Belmar.—Bluefish, weakfish, striped bass, plaice, red drum, (channel bass), etc.

Bergen Point.—^See Bayonne.

Boynton Beach.—Striped bass, weakfish.

Carteret.—Staten Island sound: Kingfish, weakfish. striped bass.

Cheesequake Creek.—-See Morgan-on-the-creek.

Communipaw.—Craven's Point, Liberty Island: Weakfish, striped bass. etc. The Pot, Liberty Island: Striped bass. Robbins Reef: Weakfish, striped bass, etc.

NEW JERSEY—Con.

Constable's Hook.—Kill von Kull: Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod.

Corson's Inlet.—See W i n s 1 o w Junction.

Crab Island.—See Perth Amboy.

Craven's Point.—See Greenville and Communipaw.

Deal Beach.—Atlantic Ocean: Channel bass (red drum), striped bass, bluefish, weakfish, kingfish, plaice. The Flume: Striped bass.

Edgewater.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod, eel.

Elizabethport.—Hackensack river mouth: Striped bass; Kill von Kull, Staten Island sound, and Newark bay: Weakfish, striped bass.

Flume, The—See Deal Beach.

Fort Lee.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod.

Forked River.—Barnegat bay: Striped bass, bluefish, weakfish.

Greenville.—Craven's Point, Liberty Island and Robbins' Reef Light: Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod, lafayette.

Great Beds Light.—See Perth Amboy.

Hackensack River.—See Elizabethport.

Highland Beach.— Navesink beach, Navesink highlands, Atlantic ocean: Striped bass, weakfish. bluefish, kingfish. Pleasure bay, Shrewsbury and NavesinJc rivers: Weakfish, blackfish, etc,

Highlands.—Sandy Hook, Atlantic ocean: Bluefish, weakfish,etc.

Hoboken.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod, eel.

Hudson River.—See Fort Lee. Hoboken, Weehawken. and Edgewater.

Kettle Creek.—In Barnegat bay.

Keyport.—Raritanbay: Weakfish, striped bass, etc.

Kill von Kull.—See Elizabethport and Constable's Hook. .

Liberty Island.—See Communipaw and Greenville.

Long Branch.—Striped bass, bluefish, weakfish. kingfish, sea bass.

Manasquan Beach.—^The Inlet: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, croaker, channel bass, etc.

Manasquan Inlet.—See Manasquan Beach.

Monument.—See Perth Amboy.

Morgan-on-the-Creek.— Cheese-quake creek: Striped bass, weakfish. etc.

Navesink Highlands—See Highland Beach.

Navesink Beach—See Highland Beach.

Navesink River.—See Highland Beach.

Newark Bay—See Elizabethport and Passaic river.

Passaic River.—Newark bay: Striped bass, tomcod.

Perth Amboy.—Great Beds Light and Monument, Raritan bay: Weakfish, bluefish, plaice, porgie. Raritan river to Crab island: Striped bass, etc.

Pleasure Bay.—See Highland Beach.

Port Monmouth.—Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, etc.

Pot, The.—-See Communipaw.

Prall Island.—See Tremley.

Raritan River.—See South Amboy.

Raritan Bay.—See Keyport, Perth Amboy and South Amboy.

Red Bank.—Weakfish, bluefish, striped bass, etc.

Robbins Reef.—See Communipaw and Greenville.

Sandy Hook.—See Highlands.

Seabright.—Atlantic ocean: Bluefish, striped bass, we^dish, plaice.

Sea Isle City.—See Winslow Junction.

Seawaren.—Striped bass. Staten Island sound: Weakfish.

Shark River.—Bluefish, weakfish. blackfish, sea bass, striped bass.

Shrewsbury River.—See Highland Beach.

South Amboy.—Raritan river and Raritan bay: Bluefish, weakfish, plaice, white perch.

Staten Island Sound.—See Carteret, Elizabethport and Seawaren.

Tom's River.—Barnegat bay: Weakfish, striped bass, bluefish. sheepshead, etc.

Tremley:—Prall Island, Staten Island sound:Weakfish,flounder.

Waretown.—Barnegat bay: Bluefish, weakfish, striped bass

Weehawken.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod.

Winslow Junction.—New Isle City and Corson's inlet: Striped bass, channel bass, kingfish, weakfish.

NEW YORK CITY

Bartow.—City Island and Hart

Island: Striped bass, flounder,

tomcod, blackfish. Bay Chester.—^Tomcod, flounder,

eel. Blackwell's Island.— Tomcod,

striped bass, eel, etc.

Byram Harbor.—See Portchester. Cholera Banks.—See fishing banks. City Island.—See Bartow. Croton.—Striped bass. David's Island.—See New Rochelle. Davenport's Neck.—S e e New Rochelle.

SALT WATER FISHING RESORTS

129

NEW YORK CITY—Con.

Dobb's Ferry.—Hudson river: Striped bass.

Eastchester.—Eastchester river and Pelham bay: Flounder, la-^ fayette, tomcod, eel.

East River.—Lafayette, tomcod, eel, striped bass. See Hell Gate.

Elbow, The.—See Fishing Banks.

Farm Banks.—See Fishing Banks.

Fishing Banks.—Atlantic ocean, within twelve miles of New

York. Farm banks. Cholera banks. Sea Gull barJcs, The Ribbon. Rocky Hill, The Knoll, Elbow, "Staten Island:" Pollock, hake, cod, ling, blackfish, plaice, sea bass, porgie, bluefish, etc.

Flynn's Knoll.—See Lower Bay.

Fordham.—Harlem river and Ship canal: Striped bass, tomcod, eel, white perch, crab.

Fort Lafayette.—^The Narrows: blackfish.

Fort Schuyler.—See Willet's Point.

Fort Washington.—See North river.

Glen Island.—See New Rochelle.

Great Captain Island.—See Port-chester.

Gut Island.—See Larchmont.

Hart Island.—Off City Island.

Hallefs Cove.—See Hell Gate.

Hallet's Point.—See Astoria, L. I.

Hallet's Point Light.—Off Astoria.

Harlem Bridge.— Hell Gate: Striped bass.

Harlem River.—See Fordham.

Hastings.—Hudson river: Striped bass.

Hell Gate.—^East river. New York City: striped bass near Astoria; Mill Rocks, Little Hell Gate, Ward's Island, Sunken Meadow, Pot Cove, Hallet's Cove, etc. Reached from Harlem bridge. Third Avenue bridge, and piers at East 87th, 89th, 92nd, 110th, 121st, 124th, Sts., New York City and Port Morris, N. Y., and Astoria, L. I.

Hudson (North) River.—Striped bass, shad, tomcod, lafayette, eel. Tomcod and eel from Battery Park up to Yonkers. Striped bass from 125th Street up to Mt. St. Vincent. Spuyten Duyvil: Striped bass, tomcod. Riverdale: Striped bass, lafayette, tomcod. Hastings: Striped bass. Irvington: Striped bass. Mt. St. Vincent: Striped bass, tomcod. Inwood: Striped bass, tomcod. Ossining: Striped bass. Tarytown: Striped bass, white perch. Yonkers: Striped bass. Dobb's Ferry: Striped bass.

Inwood.—^Tubby Hook, Hudson river: Striped bass.

Irvington.—Hudson river: Striped

Kingsbridge.—Spuyten Duyvil creek. Ship canal, and Harlem river: Striped bass, white perch, tomcod.

Knoll, The.—See Fishing Banks.

Larchmont.—Gut Island, Premium point: Striped bass, blackfish, young bluefish.

Lawrence Point.—Off Hell Gate.

Liberty Island.—^The Pot: Striped

Little Hell Gate.—See Hell Gate.

Long Island Sound.—See Larchmont, New Rochelle, Port Morris, etc.

Lower Bay.—Flynn's knoll in main channel: Sea bass, bluefish, weakfish, plaice, blackfish, porgie.

Mamaroneck.—Milton point, Ma-maroneck harbor: Striped bass, blackfish, young bluefish.

Mill Rocks.—See Hell Gate.

Milton Point.—See Mamaroneck.

Mount St. Vincent.—Hudsonriver: Striped bass, tomcod.

New Rochelle.—Glen Island, David's Island and Davenport's neck: Striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, flounder.

North Brother Island.—See Port Morris.

North (Hudson) River.—Shad, striped bass, tomcod, lafayette, eel. Fort Washington: Striped bass, tomcod.

Narrows, The.—SeeFortLafayette.

Ossining.—Hudson river: Striped bass.

Pelham Bay (Pelham Bridge).— Striped bass, blackfish, tomcod, flounder.

Pelham Bridge.—See Pelham Bay.

Port Morris.—North and South Brother Islands, Long Island sound: Striped bass, blackfish.

Pot, The.—See Liberty Island.

Pot Cove.—See Hell Gate.

Portchester.—Great Captain Island, Bryam Harbor: Blackfish, plaice, eel.

Premium Point.—See Larchmont.

Ribbon, The.—See Fishing Banks.

Riverdale.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod, lafayette.

Rocky Hill.—See Fishing Banks.

Sea Gull Banks.—See Fishing Banks.

Ship Canal.—Sse Fordham, Spuyten Duyvil. Kingsbridge.

Sing Sing.—See Ossining.

South Brother Island.—See Port Morris.

Spuyten Duyvil.—Hudson river and Ship canal: Striped bass, tomcod.

Sunken Meadow.—See Hell Gate.

THE ANGLER'S^ GUIDE

Third ' Ave/^ Bridge.—Hell Gate:

striped bass. Tubby Hook.—See Inwood. Ward's Island.—See Hell Gate.

NEW YORK CITY—Con.

Washington Heights.—See North

River. Westchester Creek.— T o m c o d,

flounder.

NEW YORK STATE

Tarry town.—Hudson river: Striped bass, white perch.

Yonkers.—Hudson river: Striped bass.

Long Island

Amityville.—Great South bay and ocean: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, flounder, sea bass, blackfish, porgie, young blue-fish, eel, mackerel, sheepshead, Spanish mackerel, bonito, lafay-ette, cod, tomcod, hake, ling, whiting, crab, cunner, etc.

Aquebogue.—Peconic bay: Black-fish, bluefish, weakfish, etc.

Astoria.—^Tomcod, flounder. Hell Gate: striped bass. Bowery bay: Striped bass, flounder, tomcod.

Babylon.—Great South bay and ocean at Fire Island and Oregon Wreck: Same species as Amityville.

Barren Island.—^Jamaica bay, L.I., Irish creek. Rich's Point, Flat-lands and The Cellars: Weakfish, plaice, blackfish, sea bass, eel, flounder, porgie. Reached from Bergen Beach, Canarsie and Sheepshead bay stations.

Bath Beach.—^Weakfish, young

^ bluefish, fluke, porgie, lafayette, tomcod.

Bayport.—Great South Bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

Bayshore.—Great South bay: Same species as Amityville.

Beach Channel.—Jamaica bay. The Pot, Silver hole: Striped bass, bluefish, young bluefish ("snapper"), weakfish, plaice ("fluke"), porgie, lafayette, tomcod, eel, flounder, blackfish, sea bass, sheepshead.

Bellmore.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

Bellport.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Bayport.

Bergen Beach.—Jamaica bay: Same as Canarsie.

Big Channel.—See Canarsie.

Black Wall.—See The Raunt.

Black Warrior Wreck.—See Rock-away Beach.

Blockhouse Wreck.—See Rock-away Beach.

Blue Point.—Great South bay and ocean: Same as Amityville.

Bowery Bay.—See Astoria.

Brighton.—See Coney Island.

Broad Channel.—Hassock Creek, etc-1 Jamaica bay: Same species

as Beach Channel. Valentine's Point, The Pot, Silver Hole: Weakfish,plaice,porgie .flounder.

Brooklyn.—^Tomcod, eel.

Canarsie.—Irish (Deep) creek-The Cellars, Rich's Point, Flatt lands. Big Channel, Steamboat Channel, Island Channel and Barren Island, West Jamaica bay (Flatlands Bay): Weakfish, striped bass, bluefish, young bluefish, blackfish, sea bass, porgie, plaice, eel, flounder. Big and Little Fishkill Channel, Rviffie Bar and Pumpkin Patch, Middle bay: Weakfish. plaice, porgie, blackfish, bluefish, sea bass, eel.

Cellars, The.—See Canarsie.

Cold Spring Harbor.—Oyster Bay: Bladcfish, flounder.

College Point.—Striped.bass, flounder, tomcod.

Coney Island.—Norton's Point, Atlantic ocean: Striped bass, weakfish, whiting, blackfish, plaice, porgie, cod, hake, ling, eel. Coney Island creek: Striped bass, tomcod, lafayette, flounder. Coney Island bellbouy: Blackfish, plaice,

weakfish, por-

fie, ling, young bluefish, cod. tone pile oflE Manhattan Beach: Sea bass, blackfish, plaice, sheep-head, striped bass.

Cutchogue.-—Same species as Aquebogue.

Deep (Irish) Creek.—See Canarsie.

East Moriches.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

East Rockaway.—East Rockaway inlet: Bluefish, plaice, weakfish. sea bass.

Eaton's Neck.—See Huntington.

Edgemere, (Far Rockaway).— Atlantic ocean: Surf striped bass weakfish, plaice, sea bass, blackfish, porgie.

Excursion Rocks.—Long Island sound. See Port Washington.

Far Rockaway, (Edgemere): Surf striped bass. East Jamaica bay and Far Rockaway bay: Weakfish, plaice, sea bass, blackfish. porgie.

Fire ♦Island.—See Babylon and Bay Shore.

Fishkill Channels.—See Canarsie.

Flatlands.—See Canarsie.

Flatlands Bay.—See Canarsie.

Flushing.—F lushing bay and Flushing Creek: Striped bass, flounder, tomcod.

New York. The Sound Shore at Great Neck, Long Island.

NEW YORK STATE—Con.

Long Island — Con.

Fort Hamilton.—^Weakfish, tom-

p^cod.

Fort Lafayette.—^The Narrows: Blackfish.

Franklinville.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Freeport.—-Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amity-ville.

Gangway Rock.—See Port Washington.

Gardiner's Bay.—See Shelter Isl'd.

Glen Cove.—See Glen Head.

Glen Head.—Hempstead harbor: Flounder, tomcod.

Good Ground.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Goose Creek.—^Jamaica bay: Same species as Beach Channel. Valentine's Point, The Pot and Silver hole: Weakfish, flounder, porgie, plaice, etc.

Gravesend Bay.—Norton's Point, Coney Island, Atlantic ocean: Weakfish, plaice, porgie. Coney Island creek: Tomcod. Romer shoals, lower bay: Weakfish, plaice.

Great Neck.—Hewlett's point: Blackfish, sea bass.

Great South Bay.—See various Long Island towns, Amityville,

Babylon, Bay Shore, Patchogue, etc.

Hammels,—See Rockaway Beach.

Hassock Creek.—See Broad Channel.

Havemeyer Point.—See Babylon.

Hempstead Bay.—North side, Hempstead harbor: See Glen-Head and Sea Cliff.

Hempstead Bay.—South side; see Wreck Lead, Queenswater and Woodsburg.

Hempstead Harbor.—See Glen Head and Sea Cliff.

Hewlett's.—See Woodsburg.

Hewlett's Bay.—^See Woodsburg.

Hewlett's Point.—Off Great Neck.

Hook Creek.—See Springfield.

Howard's Landing.—Jamaica bay: Same species as The Raunt.

Huntington, L. I.—Eaton's Neck, Huntington Harbor: Blackfish, striped bass, weakfish, etc.

Iberia Wreck.—See Long Beach.

Idlewild.—See Broad Channel.

Inner Beach.—See Queenswater.

Irish (Deep) Creek.—See Canar-sie.

Island Channel.—See Canarsie.

Islip.—^About the same species as at Bay Shore.

NEW YORK STATE—Con.

Long Island —Con.

Jamaica Bay.—See Beach Channel, Canarsie, Bergen Beach, Broad Channel, Goose Creek, Howard's Landing, Rockaway Beach, Idlewild, The Raunt, etc.

Jamesport.—Peconic bay: Black-fish, bluefish, weakfish, etc.

Long Beach.—Same species as Amityville. Iberia Wreck: Large sea bass, blackfish, porgie, etc. Wreck Lead and Queens-water, Hempstead Bay: Bay, creek and channel species.

Long Island Sound.—See Willefs Point, Port Washington and Port Morris.

Manhattan Beach.—See Coney Island.

Massapequa.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amity ville.

Mattituck.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Merrick.— Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

Moriches.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Bay Shore.

North Beach.—See Astoria.

Northport.—Northport harbor: Striped bass, blackfish, weak-fish, plaice, flounder, porgie,etc.

Norton's Point.—See Gravesend Bay, Coney Island, Ulmer Park.

Oakdale.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Babylon.

Old Mill.—^JamaicaBay: Weakfish, plaice, porgie, flounder, etc.

Oregon Wreck.—See Babylon.

Oyster Bay.—Blackfish, fluke, snapper, flounder.

Patchogue.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Babylon.

Peconic.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Peconic Bay.—See Aquebogue, Cutchogue, Good Ground, Sag Harbor, Franklinville, Southold, Shinnecock Hills, Jamesport, Mattituck, Peconic.

Plumb Beach.—See Sheepshead bay.

Polhemus Dock.—Off Astoria.

Port TeflFerson.—Harbor and Setauket Beach: Bluefish, blackfish, striped bass, weakfish.

Port Washington.—Sands Point. Long Island Sound: Striped bass, blackfish, flounder, tom-cod. Success Rock: Blackfish. Excursion Rocks: Blackfish, sea bass, striped bass, tomcod, flounder. Gangway Rock: Blackfish.

Pot. The.—See Goose Creek, Broad Channel, Beach Channel, The Raunt, etc.

Pumpkin Patch.—See Canarsie.

Queenswater (Inner Beach).— Hempstead Bay: Weakfish, striped bass, plaice, porgie, eel blackfish, flounder.

Raunt, The.—^Jamaica Ba y : Same species as Beach Channel. Black Wall, Valentine's Point, The Pot and Silver Hole, and Yellow Bar Hassock: Weakfish, sea bass, blackfish, porgie, plaice, etc.

Rich's Point.—See Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay.

Rockaway Beach.—King fish , blackfish, plaice, porgie, young bluefish. Black Warrior Wreck Atlantic Ocean: Large sea bass, blackfish, sea porgie, sheepshead. Blockhouse Wreck, Beach Channel, Jamaica Bay: Large blackfish, sheepshead.

Ruffle Bar.—See Canarsie.

Sag Harbor.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Sands Point.—See Port Washington.

Sayville.—Great South Bay and Ocean: Same species as Babylon.

Sea CliflE.—Hempstead Harbor; Striped bass, blackfish, flounder.

Seaford.—Great South Bay and Ocean: Same species as Free-port.

Seaside.—See Rockaway Beach.

Setauket Beach.—See Port Jefferson.

Sheepshead Bay.—Rich's Point, Irish Creek: Weakflsh, bluefish, sea bass, blackfish, plaice, flounder. Plumb Beach: Blackfish, porgie, weakfish.

Shelter Island.—Gardiner's Bay: Striped bass, weakfish, sea bass, blackfish, plaice, bluefish, flounder, etc.

Shinnecock Hills.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Silver Hole.—See Broad Channel, Beach Channel, Goose Creek, The Raunt, etc.

Smith town.—Harbor and Sound: Striped bass, flounder.

Southold.—Same species as Aquebogue.

South Oyster Bay.—Great South Bay and Ocean: Same species as Freeport.

Springfield.—Hook Creek: Striped bass, weakfish, plaice, lafayette, porgie, eel.

Steamboat Channel.—See Canarsie.

Stepping Stones Light.—See Willefs Point.

Stone Pile.—See Coney Island.

SALT WATER FISHING RESORTS

133

NEW YORK STATE—Con.

LonK Island — Con.

Success Rock.—See Port Washington.

The Cellars.—See Canarsie.

Throg's Neck.—See Willet's Point.

Ulmer Park.—Weakfish, flounder, tomcod. porgie. Norton's Point, Coney Island: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, blackfish, plaice, porgie, lafayette, cod, ling, hake. Gravesend Bay: Weakfish, plaice.

Valentine's Point.—See The Raunt, Broad Channel, Goose Creek

Wantah'.—Great South Bay and Ocean: Same species as Amity-ville.

Whitestone.—Striped bass, black* fish, flounder, tomcod.

Willet's Point.—L o n g I s 1 a nd sound: Striped bass,

flounder, blackfish, tomcod, young blue-fish, lafayette. Stepping Stones Light: Blackfish, flounder, young bluefish.

Woodsburg.—Hewlett's Bay and Hempstead Bay to Long Beach: Kingfish, weakfish, plaice, stripped bass, sea bass, blackfish, porgie, young bluefish.

Wreck Lead.—Back of Long Beach, which see.

Yellow Bar Hassock.—See The Raunt.

Staten Island

Annadale.—Weakfish, bluefish, striped bass, sea bass, porgie, fluke.

Arthur Kill.—See Richmond Valley and Rossville.

Clifton.—Romer Shoals, Lower Bay: Weakfish, plaice.

Eltingville.—Striped bass, weakfish, plaice.

Elm Tree Beacon.—See New Dorp.

Fort Wadsworth.—Striped bass, blackfish, weakfish.

Fresh Kills.—See Richmond and Rossville.

Great Beads Light.—See Totten-ville.

Great Kills.—See Gifford's.

GifTord's.—Great ICills and Ocean: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, flounder, eel, porgie. Old Orchard Shoals: Weakfish, blackfish, sea bass, etc.

Hackensack River.—See Port Richmond.

Hoffman (Quarantine) Island.— See New Dorp and South Beach.

Huguenot.— Atlantic Ocean: Striped bass, bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, porgie, flounder, eel, plaice.

Kill von KuU.— Staten Island Sound: See Port Richmond,

Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton.

Kreisherville.—See Richmond Valley.

Middle Ground.—See Princess Bay.

Midland Beach.—Bluefish, striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, ling, cod, tomcod, plaice, eel.

Monument.—See Princess Bay.

New Brighton.—Staten Island Sound (Kill von Kull): Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod.

New Dorp.—Strii>ed bass, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, flounder, eel. Elm Tree Beacon: Kingfish.

Old Orchard Shoals.—See Prince's Bay and Gifford's.

Pleasant Plains.—Princess Bay: Weakfish, etc.

Port Richmond.—Hackensack River Mouth: Striped bass. Staten Island Sound (Kill von Kull): Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod, eel.

Prince's Bay.—Monument, Old Old Orchard Shoals, and Middle. Ground: Striped bass, weakfish, plaice, bluefish, sea bass, porgie, young bluefish, eel.

Princess Bay.—See Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Tottenville.

Quarantine (Hoffman) Island.— See New Dorp and South Beach.

Raritan Bay.—See Richmond Valley and Tottenville.

Richmond.—Fresh Kills Creek, Staten Island Sound: Striped bass, weakfish, eel.

Richmond Valley.—Princess Bay: Weakfish, etc. The Flats, Arthur Kill, Kreisherville: Weakfish, etc.

Robbins Reef.—See St. George.

Romer Shoals.—See Clifton and Gravesend Bay.

Rossville.—Arthur Kill and Staten Island Sound: Weakfish, eel. Jersey Shore: Kingfish. Fresh Kills: Striped bass.

Sailor's Snug Harbor.—Staten Island Sound (Kill von Kull): Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod.

South Beach.—Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, blackfish, ling, cod, flounder. Swinburne Island: Weakfish, blackfish.

Staten Island Sound.—See Rossville, Richmond, Tottenville.

St. George.—Robbins Reef: Striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, tomcod, lafayette.

Swinburne Island.—See South Beach.

Tottenville.—Princess and Raritan Bays and Staten Island Sound: Weakfish, bluefish, blackfish, sea bass, porgie. olaice

TEXAS

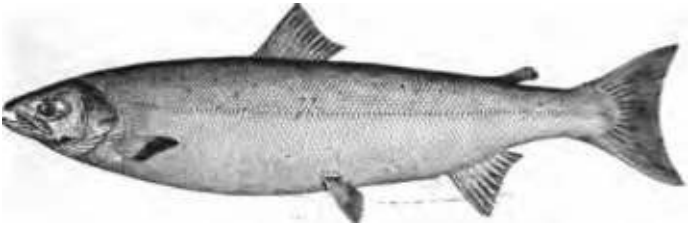
Tarpon.—Aransas Pass: Tarpon, etc.

VIRGINIA

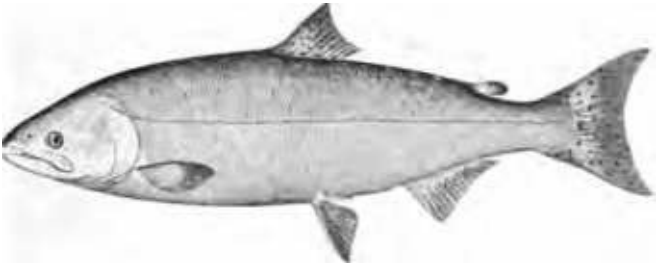
Fortress Monroe.—flames and Eliz hogfish, sea bass, striped bass,

abeth Rivers, Chesapeake Bay sheepshead, spot, Spanish mack-

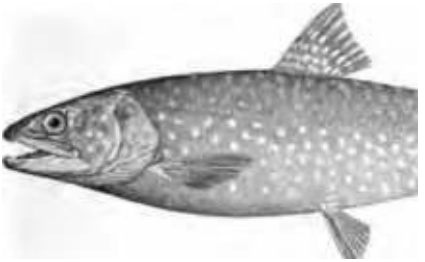
and Hampton Roads: Bluefish, erel, kingfish, weakfish, etc. blackfish, croaker, flounder,



At!antic Salmon.



Quinnat Salmon.



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Lake (Mackinaw) Trout.

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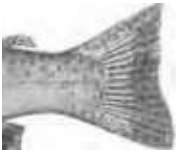
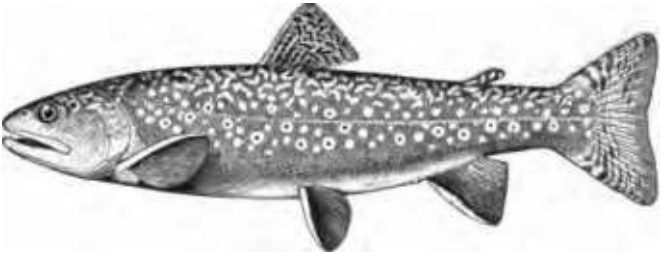
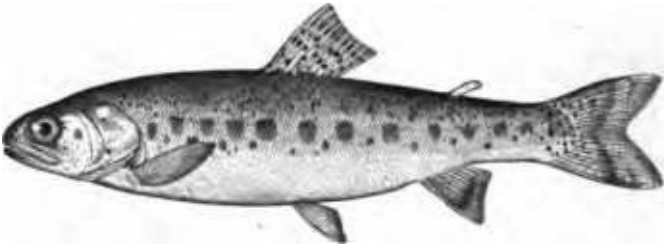


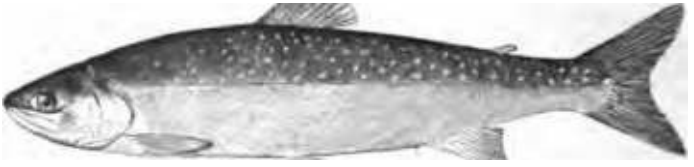
Steel-head Trout.



Brook Trout.



Rainbow Trout.

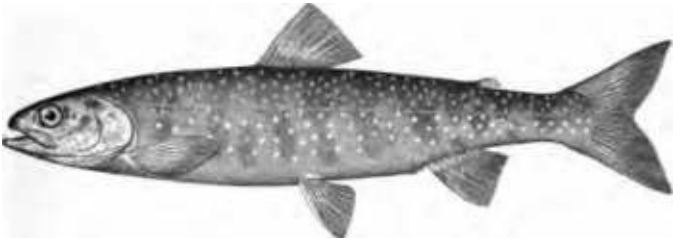


Maltna (Dolly Varden) Trout.

Lake Tahoe_Trout.

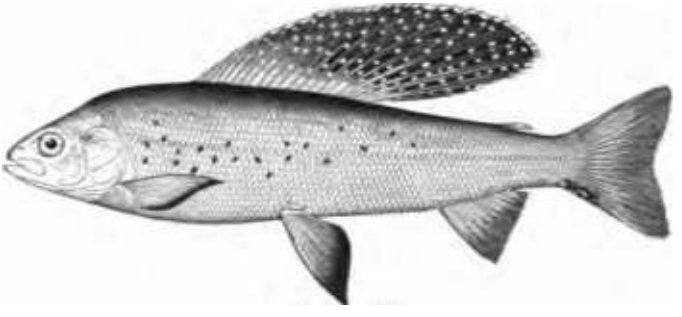
Yellowstone Trout.

Oquassa (Blue-back) Trout.

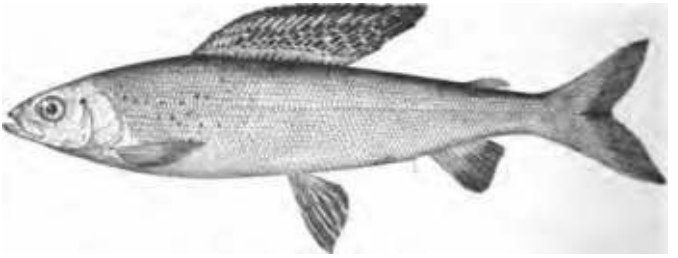


Saibling Trout {Long-fin Charr).

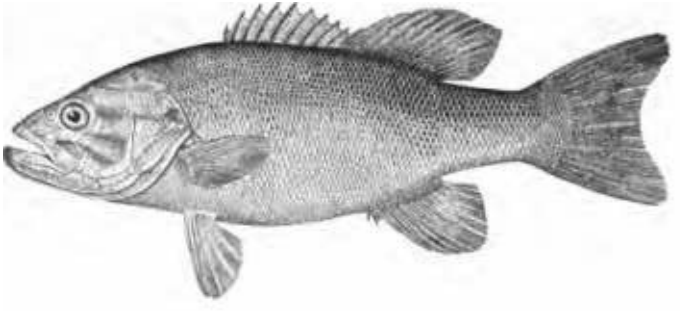
Brown Trout.



Aiiiskn Grayline.



Michigan Grayling.



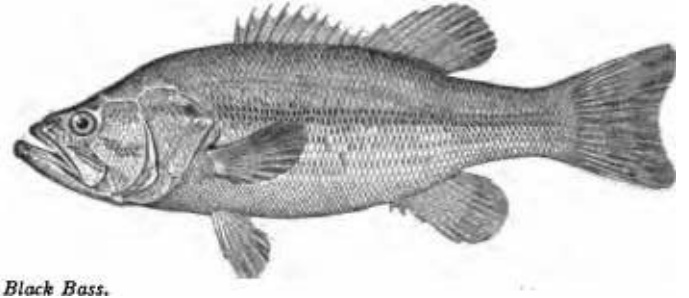
"The little-mouth has little scales,
There's red in his handsome eye,
The scales extend on his vertical fins,
And his forehead is round and high.

"His forehead is round and high, my boys,
And he sleeps the winter through;
He likes the rocks in the summer time—
Micropterus dolomieu.

"The big-mouth has the biggest scales,
And a pit scooped in his head;
His mouth is cut beyond his eye,
In which is nary a red.

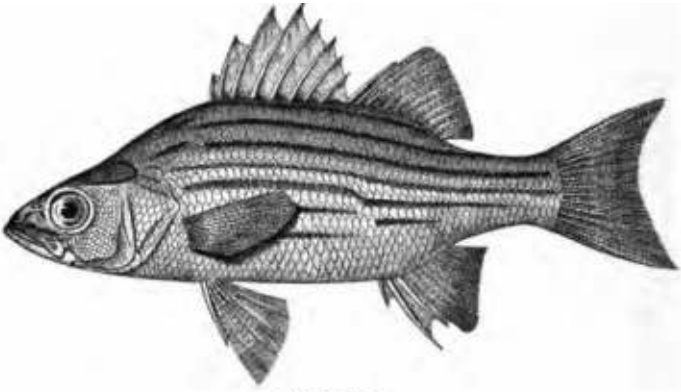
"In his eye is nary a red, my boys,
But keen and well he sees;
He has a dark stripe on his side—
Micropterus salmoides."

—**Fred Mather.**

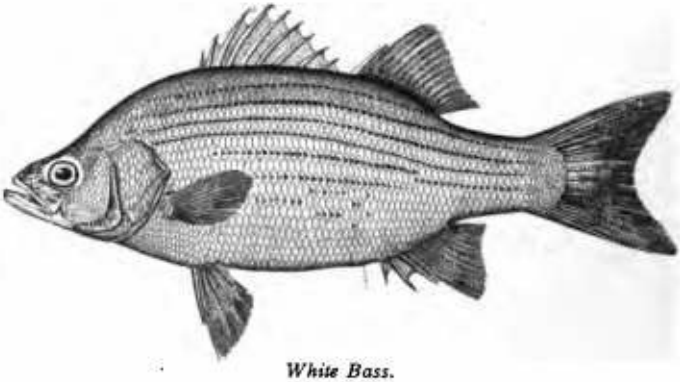


Black Bass.

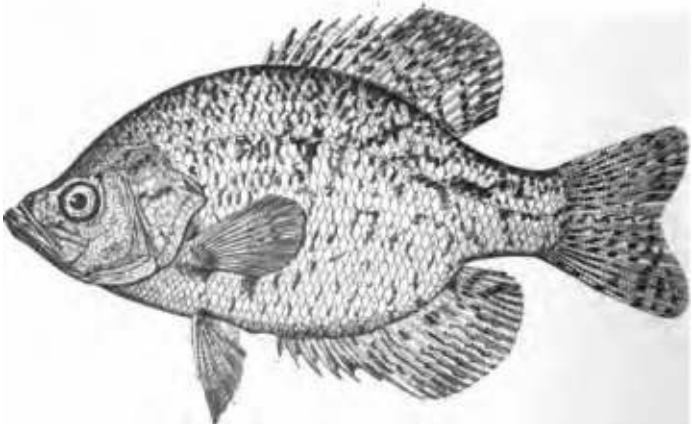
THE ANGLER'STGUIDE



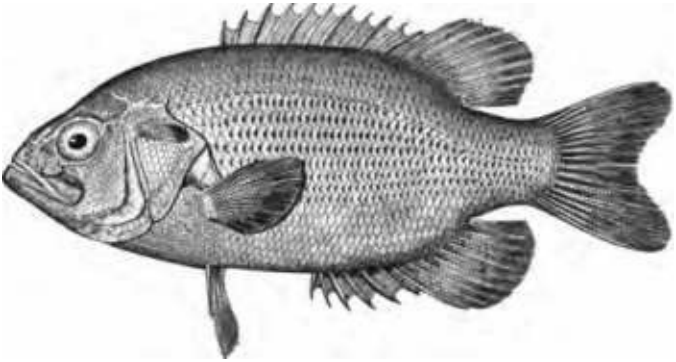
Yellow Bass.



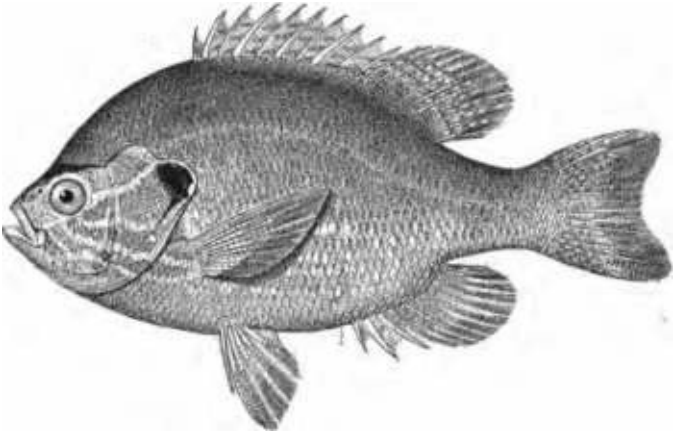
White Bass.



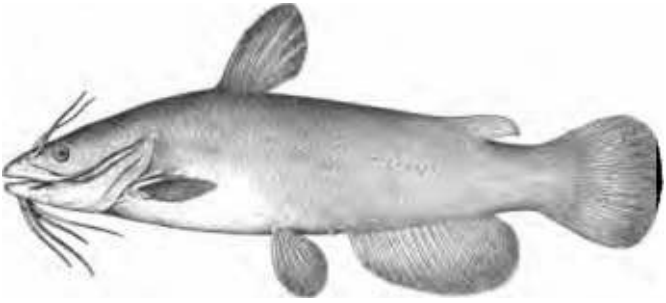
Strawberry (Calico) Bass.



Rock Bass.

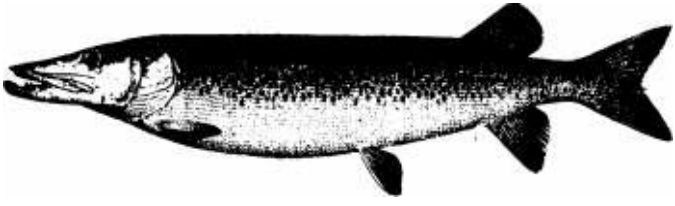


Sun Fish.

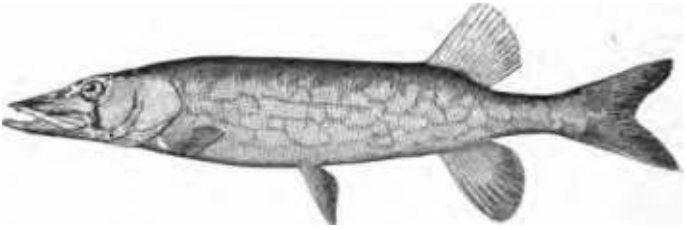


Catfish (Bullhead).

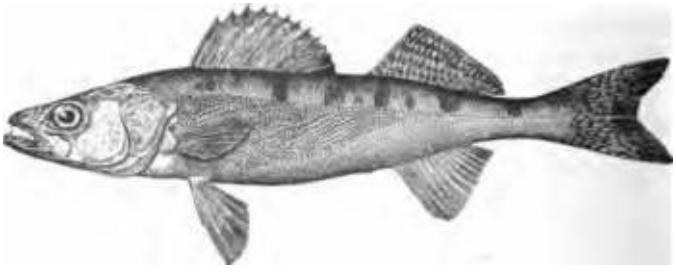
Pike.



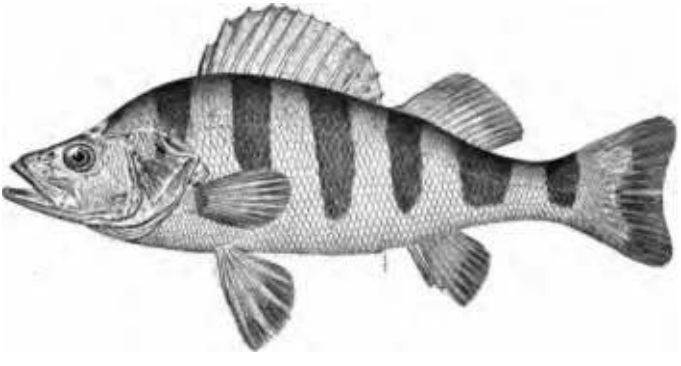
Maskinonge.



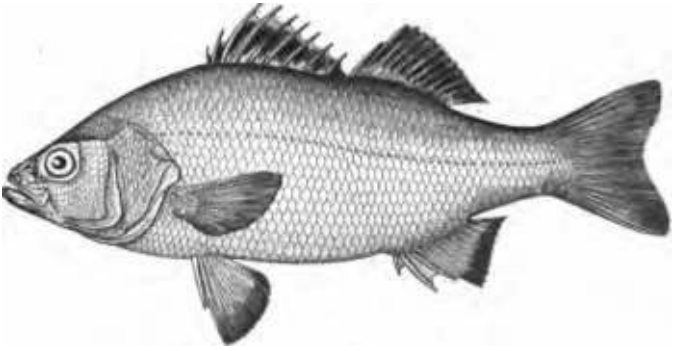
Pickerel.



Pike- Perch (Weill -Eye).



Yellow Perch.



White Perch.

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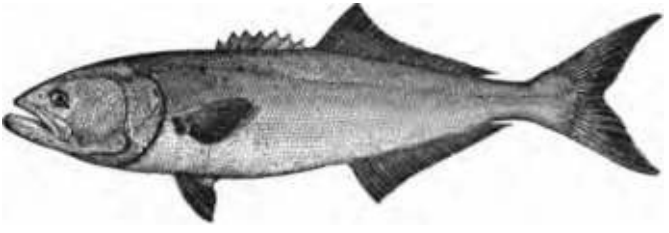
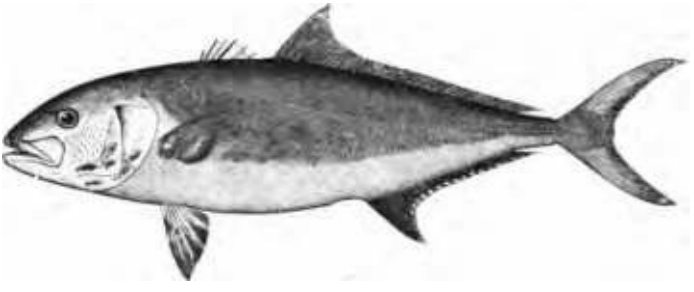
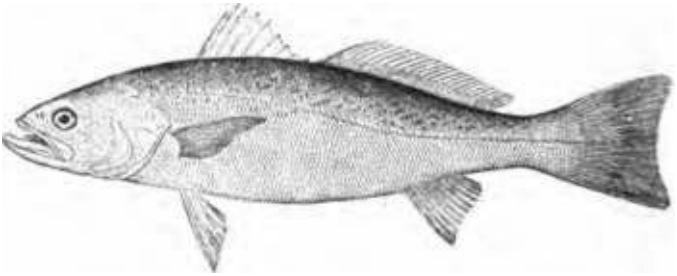


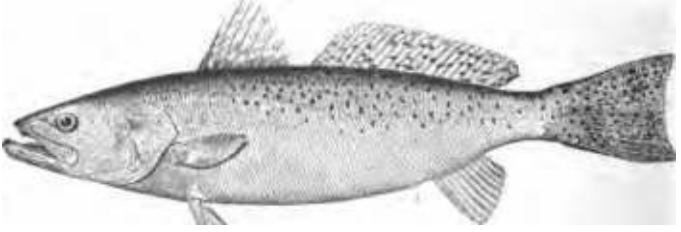
Bluefish.



Amberfish (Coronado).



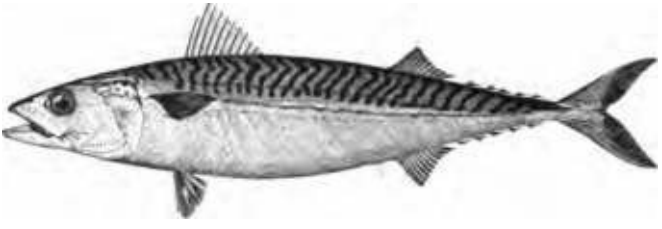
Squeteague {Weakfish).



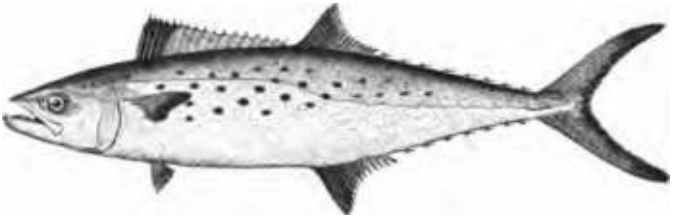
Southern Weakfish {Sea Trout).

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

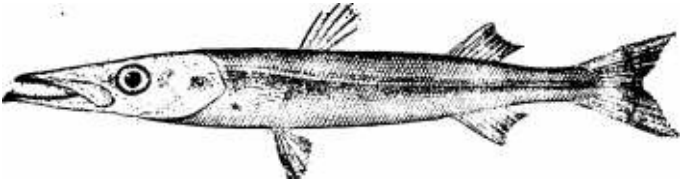
145



Mackerel.



Spanish Mackerel.



Barracuda.

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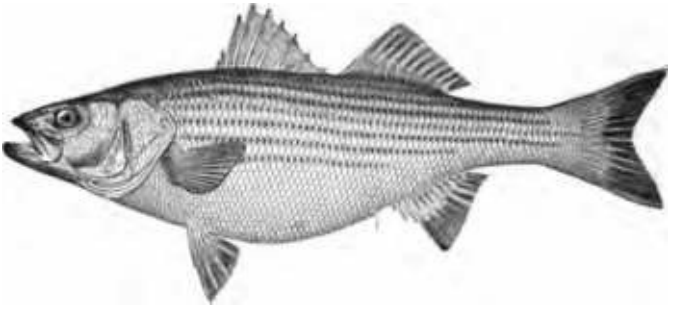
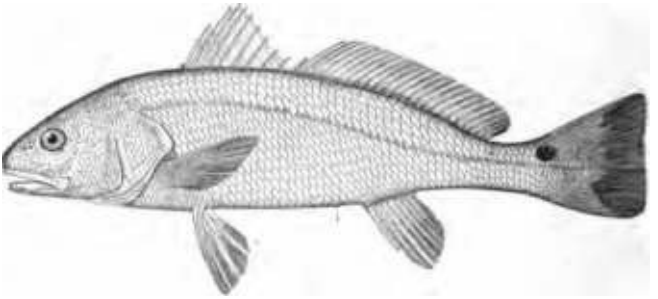
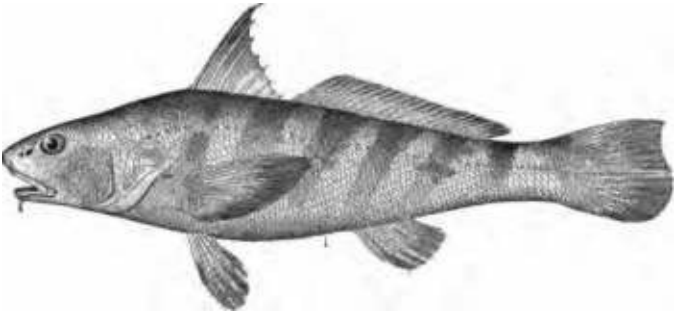


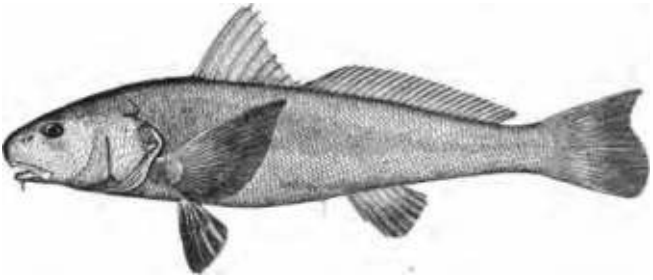
Striped Bass.



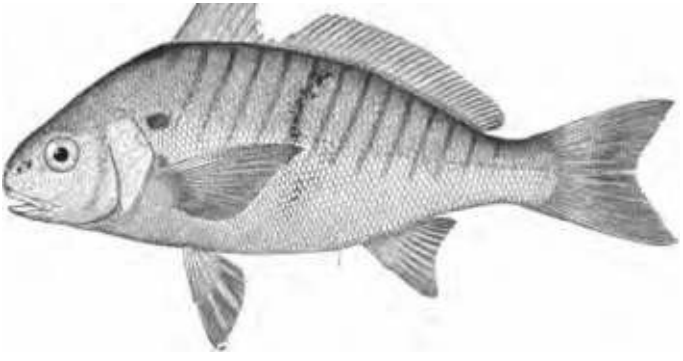
Channel Bass (Red Drum) .



Kingfish (Sea Mink, Barb, Whiting).

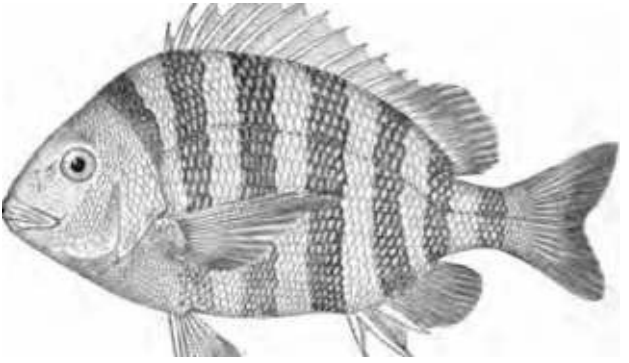


Sand Whiting.

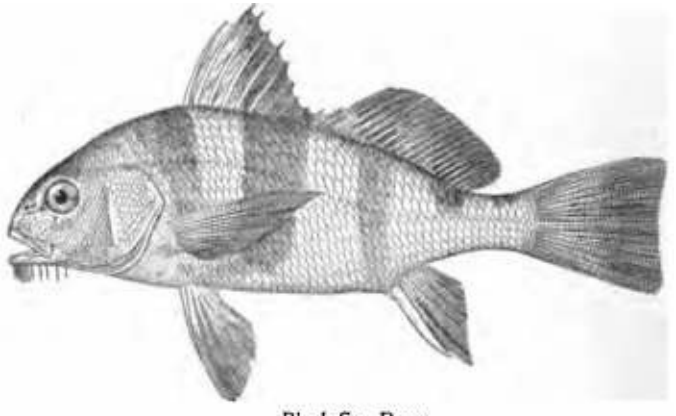


Spot (Lafayette).

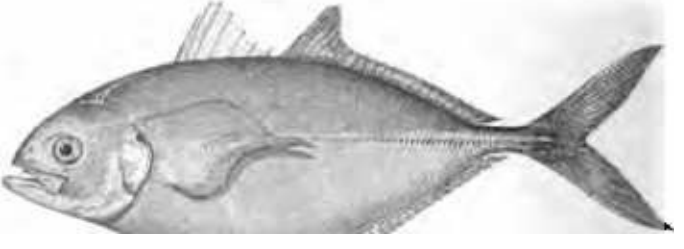
THE ANGLER'S GUIDE



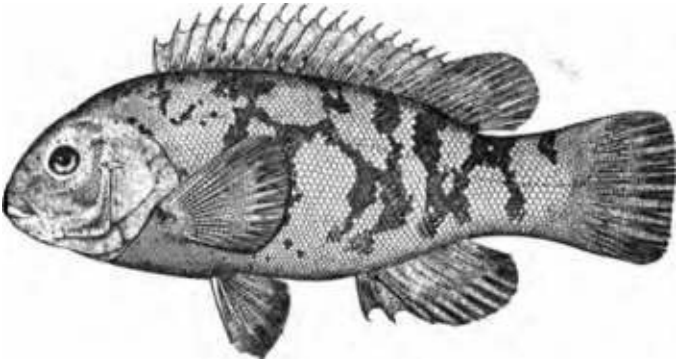
Sheepshead.



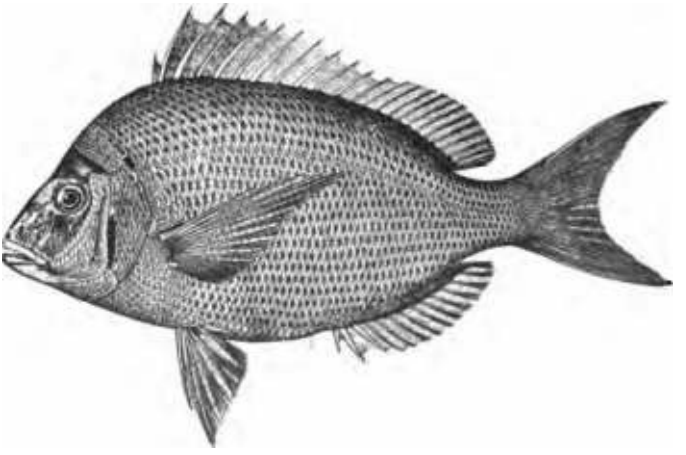
Black Sea Drum.



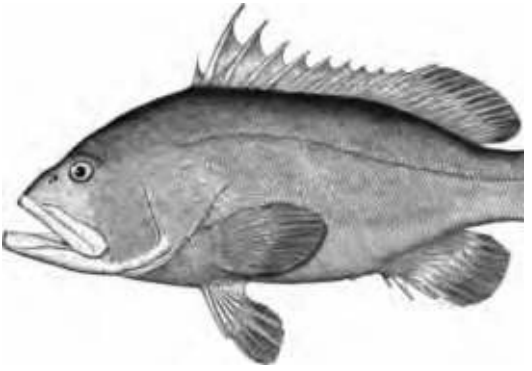
Cctvally.



Tautog (Blackfish).



Scuppaug (Porgie).



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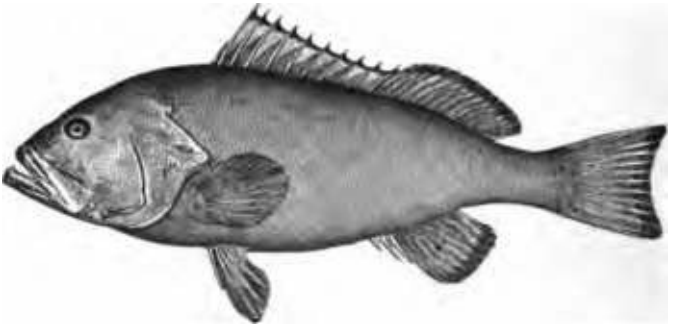
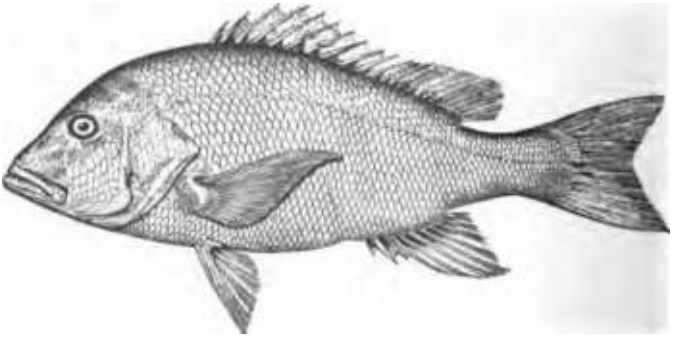
Black Grouper (Jewfish).



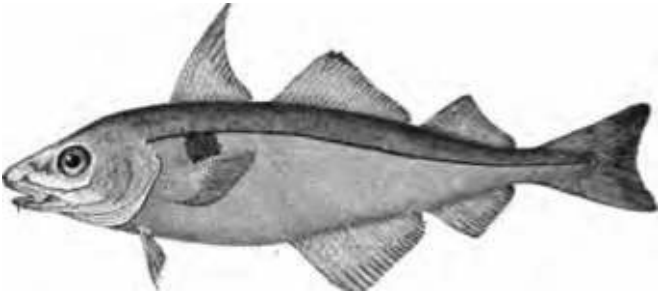
Red Grouper.



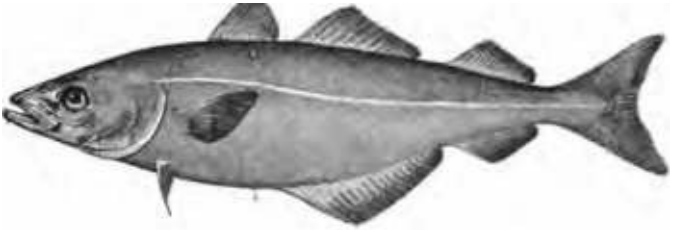
Red Snapper.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE

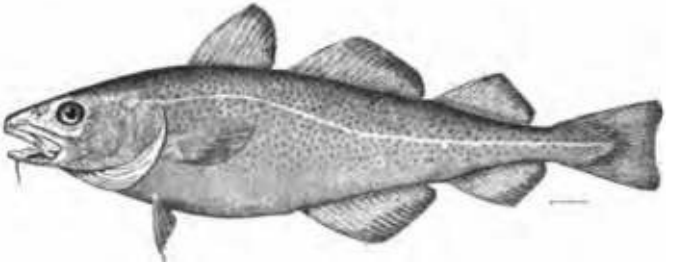
151



Haddock.



Pollock.



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Giant Flounder (Halibut).

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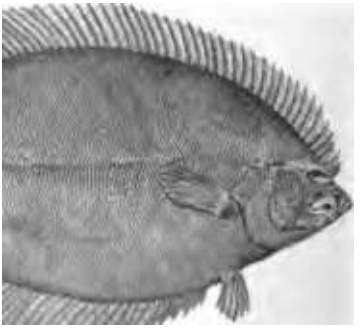
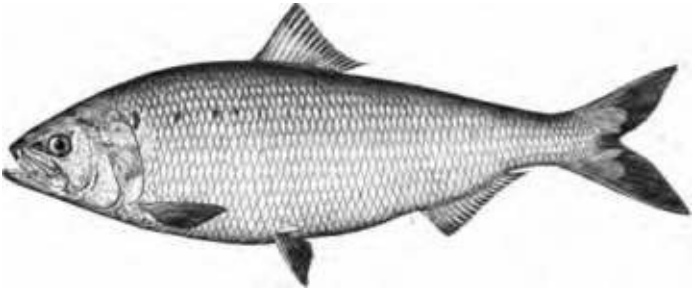
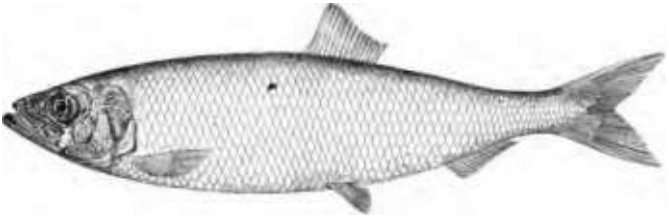
Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke).



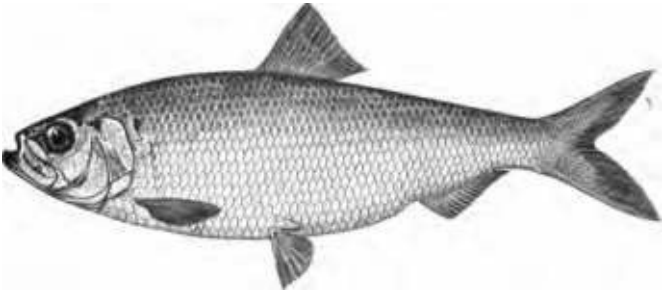
Winter Flounder.



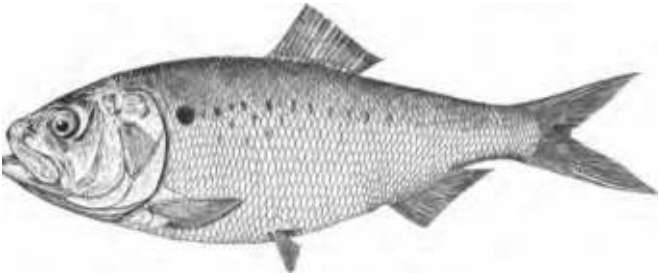
Shad.



Herring.

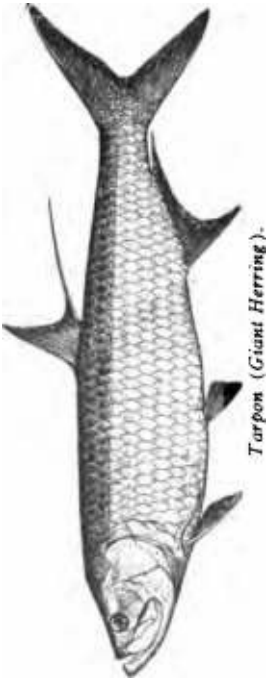


Branch Herring.

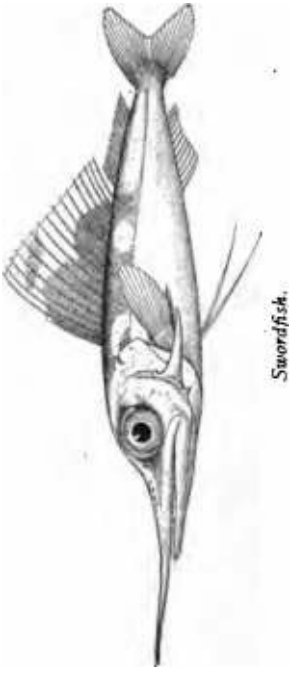


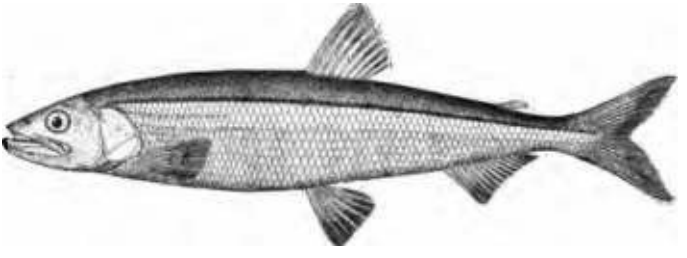
Pogy Herring (Menhaden).

THE ANGLER*S GUIDE

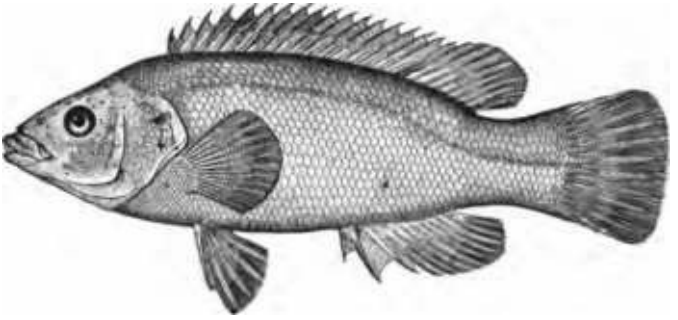


Tarpon (Giant Herring).





Smelt.



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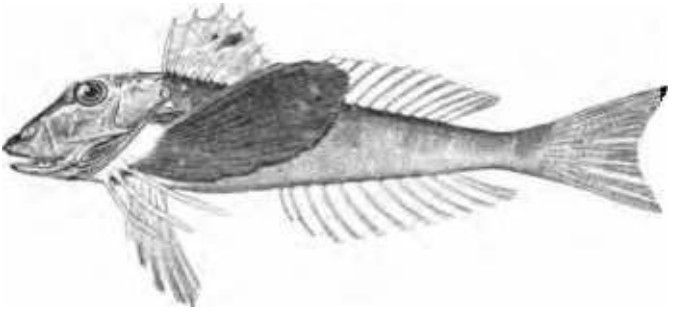
Chogset (Bergall).



Sea Robin.

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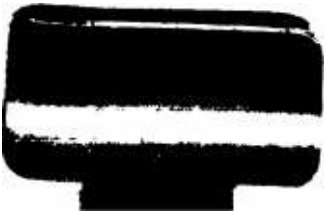
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